

CANADA WEST



BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
YUKON TERRITORY

ISSUED UNDER DIRECTION OF
HON. J.A. CALDER, MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, OTTAWA, CANADA

Valuable Hints for the Man About to Start

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year. Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home. The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, so that shelter is easily reached.

Temporary provision is required for the family's arrival, when better may be made. If going in the winter months, take a pair of good strong sleds.

Take along your horses and do your own hauling. For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailling on a top cleat. If they have been used to corn, take along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. You need both hay and oat straw on the cars.

Bring all the horses you can. Five big horses can pull a 12-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier and you can use four on the harrow. If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve; if you were going to bring twelve, bring sixteen.

The first two years on the new land is hard on horses, and you will need plenty. If you have any spare time or can get work, they bring in money.

One can get all the outside breaking one's team can do so horse power is the main thing.

Bring your cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful here, as you have no place to store quantities of milk.

Bring at least your two best cows with you on the journey.

Pack up a supply of groceries in such a way that you can get at them easily, but upon this you may have to pay duty.

Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more there.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so; anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy.

Bring your stock remedies. You may be far from a veterinarian. Boracic acid comes in handy, so does a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one or build a new one and take it with you. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. Make the sides of the rack quite close and have a solid bottom.

Bring along your base-burner. Coal and wood are plentiful.

So far from town one needs big supplies of kerosene, so bring a steel barrel that will not become leaky. You can buy oil cheaper by the barrel and it saves trouble. Also bring a good oil stove. It will do the baking and save hauling fuel in the long working season.

Have a small tank made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four high, the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. It also will be useful to haul water for the house when you land.

Wives intending to join their husbands in Canada should bring evidence along confirming this.

Customs Regulations

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

Settlers' effects, free, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, vehicles (including automobiles), implements moved by mechanical power, machinery used for agricultural purposes, tractors (new) valued at \$1400 or less, as well as parts thereof for repairs, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate, furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Freight Regulations

1. Carload shipments of farm settlers' effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second hand, and may include:

Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, all second hand (will not include automobiles).

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Eastern Canada not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settlers' effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees, or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flax seed, 400 pounds. From points in Western States 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of live stock.

When live stock forms part of the shipment, the usual live stock form of contract must be signed. Shipper must show on the live stock contract the numbers of head of each kind of stock loaded in car. Agents will require attendants to affix their signatures in blank space provided for same on face of Live Stock Contract.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit, subject to conditions specified in the Canadian Freight Classification. No reduced return transportation will be given.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settlers' effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

7. The carload rates on Farm Settlers' Effects are based on minimum weight per car, of:

From points north of St. Paul or Duluth-----24,000 pounds

North of Chicago, Kansas City, of Omaha to Duluth or St. Paul-----20,000 pounds

South and east of Chicago-----12,000 pounds

Additional weight will be charged at proportionate rate.

From points south and east of Chicago only five horses or head of live stock are allowed in any one carload. Any number over five will be charged extra.

Who May Make Homestead Entry.—The sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead one-quarter section of available Dominion lands, but not within fifteen miles of a railway. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

No application for an entry for a homestead shall be granted unless the person applying was at the commencement of the war, and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of a country which is an ally of His Majesty, or a subject of a neutral country, and unless he establishes the same to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

An Agent may reserve one available quarter-section as a homestead for a minor over seventeen years of age until he is eighteen, on certain conditions.

Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

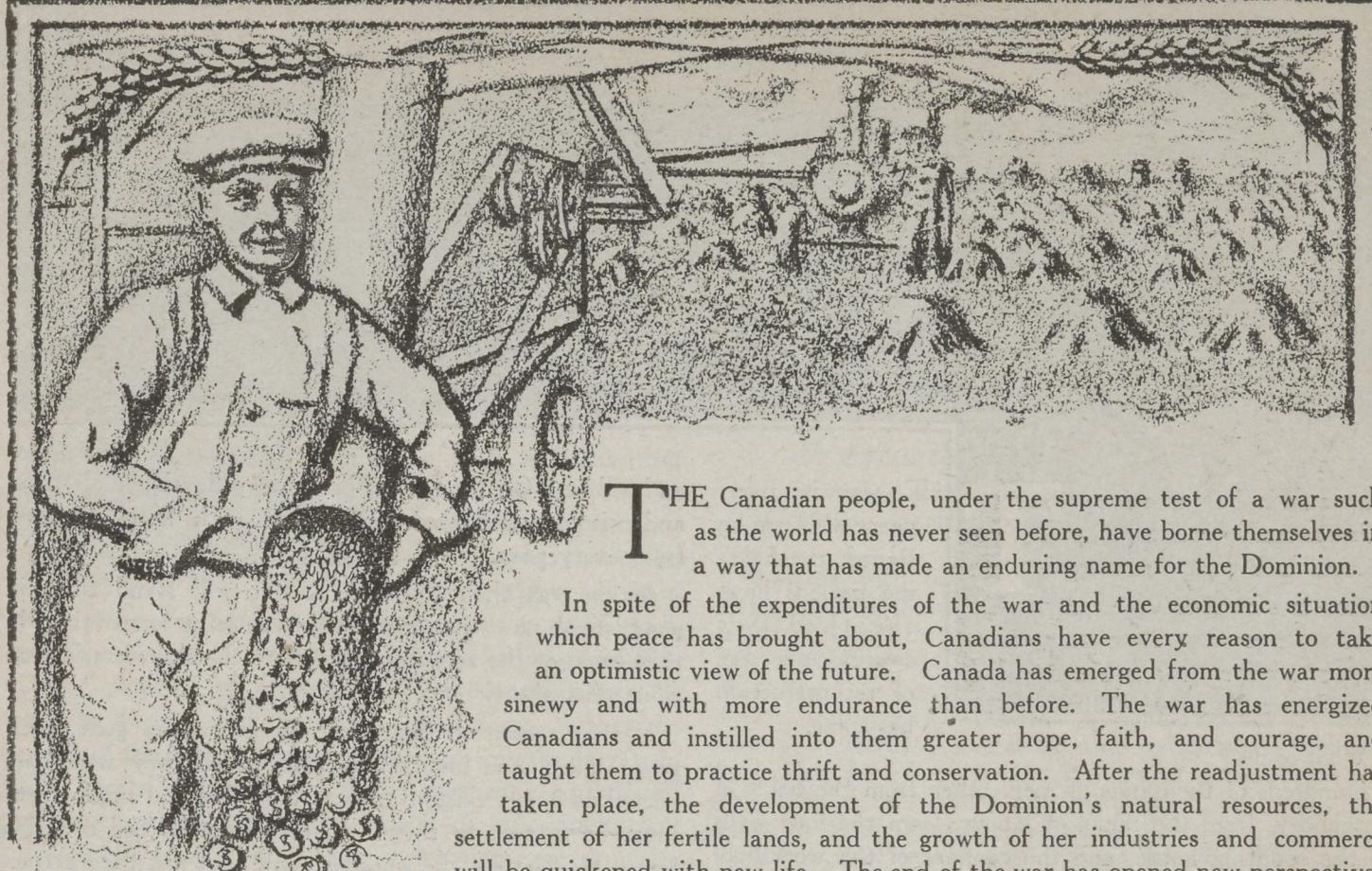
The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. Six months is allowed from the date of entry within which to perfect the same by taking possession of the land and beginning residence duties. Any entry not so perfected within that period is liable to cancellation.

For Particulars as to reduced railway fares and settlers' rates on stock and effects, for information of any nature relative to Western Canada and the wonderful opportunities being offered to new settlers, write the nearest of the following Canadian Government Agents in the United States:

UNITED STATES AGENTS

M. V. MacINNES, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE A. HALL, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
M. J. JOHNSTONE, 202 W. 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
O. G. RUTLEDGE, 301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
W. S. NETHERY, 82 Interurban Station, Columbus, Ohio.
J. M. MacLACHLAN, 215 Traction-Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. E. BLACK, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.

GEO. A. COOK, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
W. V. BENNETT, 200 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
F. H. HEWITT, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
K. HADDELAND, Room 6, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Mont.
J. L. PORTE, Cor. 1st and Post Sts., Spokane, Wash.
C. A. LAURIER, 43 Manchester St., Manchester, N. H.
L. N. ASSELIN, Biddeford, Me.
MAX A. BOWLBY, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
F. A. HARRISON, 200 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.
GILBERT ROCHE, 3 and 5 First St., San Francisco, Cal.



THE Canadian people, under the supreme test of a war such as the world has never seen before, have borne themselves in a way that has made an enduring name for the Dominion.

In spite of the expenditures of the war and the economic situation which peace has brought about, Canadians have every reason to take an optimistic view of the future. Canada has emerged from the war more sinewy and with more endurance than before. The war has energized Canadians and instilled into them greater hope, faith, and courage, and taught them to practice thrift and conservation. After the readjustment has taken place, the development of the Dominion's natural resources, the settlement of her fertile lands, and the growth of her industries and commerce will be quickened with new life. The end of the war has opened new perspectives of broadened opportunity to all Canada, but particularly to the Canadian West.

The future which is unfolding for Western Canada is such as the imagination can hardly picture. Undoubtedly this enormous agricultural country of nearly 300,000,000 acres of fertile land is destined to surpass all other grain-growing countries in the production of wheat.

The man who settles in the Canadian West now will have the advantage of being in the current of this great progressive movement, with all its opportunities within his reach.

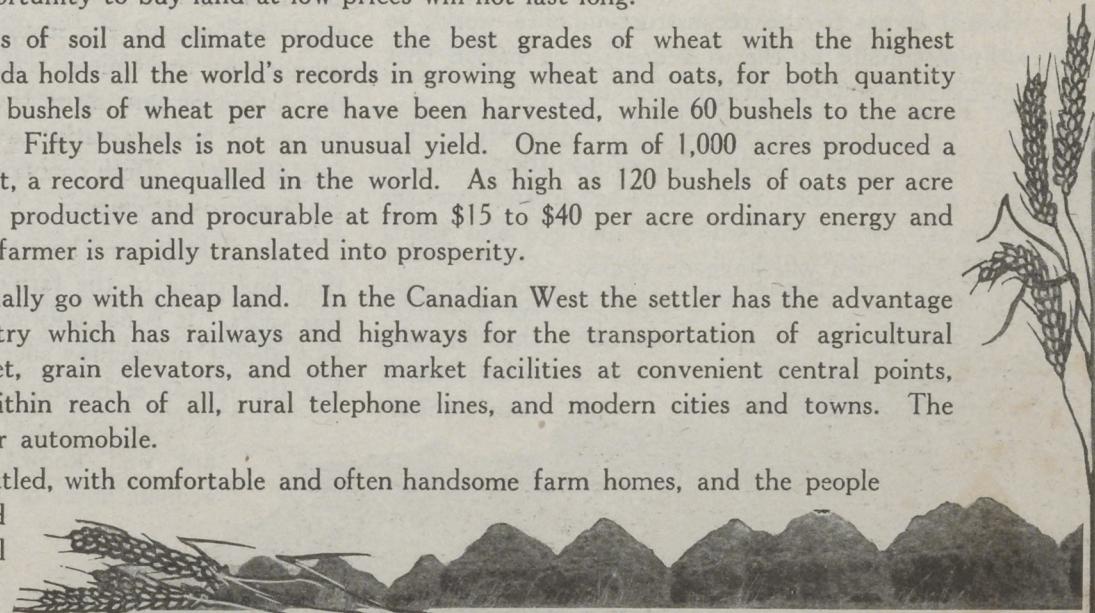
It is no Utopian dream to look forward and see these endless plains thickly populated with millions to whom Western Canada has given happy homes, larger opportunities in life, and the assurance of a prosperous future.

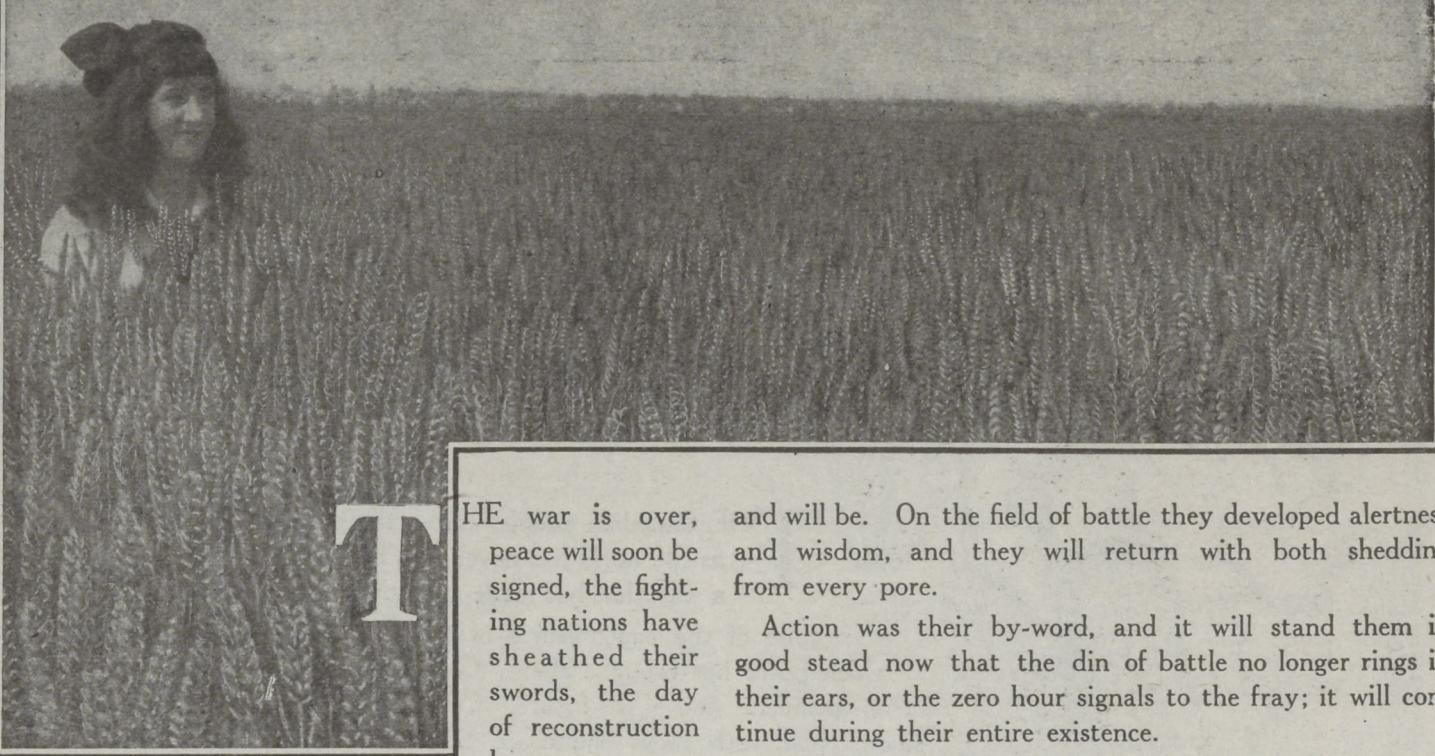
The call of the Canadian West will be heard and heeded by hundreds of thousands in the next few years. This country, made up of four provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, whose destinies travel hand in hand, has everything to make it ideal and congenial for the home seeker. The favourable climate and vital qualities of the black fertile soil, and there are thousands of miles of it, unite to make Western Canadian wheat fields the most prolific in the world. The opportunity to buy land at low prices will not last long.

These peculiar characteristics of soil and climate produce the best grades of wheat with the highest market values. Western Canada holds all the world's records in growing wheat and oats, for both quantity and quality. As much as 79 bushels of wheat per acre have been harvested, while 60 bushels to the acre have been cut on many farms. Fifty bushels is not an unusual yield. One farm of 1,000 acres produced a crop of 54,000 bushels of wheat, a record unequalled in the world. As high as 120 bushels of oats per acre have been cut. With a soil so productive and procurable at from \$15 to \$40 per acre ordinary energy and intelligence on the part of the farmer is rapidly translated into prosperity.

Pioneering disadvantages usually go with cheap land. In the Canadian West the settler has the advantage of low land prices in a country which has railways and highways for the transportation of agricultural products from farm to market, grain elevators, and other market facilities at convenient central points, rural schools and churches within reach of all, rural telephone lines, and modern cities and towns. The land-seeker travels by train or automobile.

He finds the country well settled, with comfortable and often handsome farm homes, and the people intelligent and prosperous and anxious to be kind and helpful to the stranger.





T

HE war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have sheathed their swords, the day of reconstruction has come.

What of it!

Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labour, from the four walls of the counting house, and the confines of the workshop, taken from them to do their part, their large part, in the prevention of the spoliation of the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common every day life, are now returning, probably to find in many cases old positions filled, the machinery with which they were formerly attached, dislocated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of menacing loafers! If they do it is because their ability to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much required structures, is underestimated. Men who have fought as they have fought, who have risked and faced dangers as they have, are not of the calibre likely to flinch when it comes to the

restoration of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it comes to the reconstruction of a world, so sadly distraught by the wickedness of a nation that has recently suffered an ignominious defeat.

Inured to toil, thoughtless of fatigue, trained in initiative, and hardened by their outdoor existence, they will return better and stronger men; boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

They will decide of themselves lines of action and thought, and what their future should

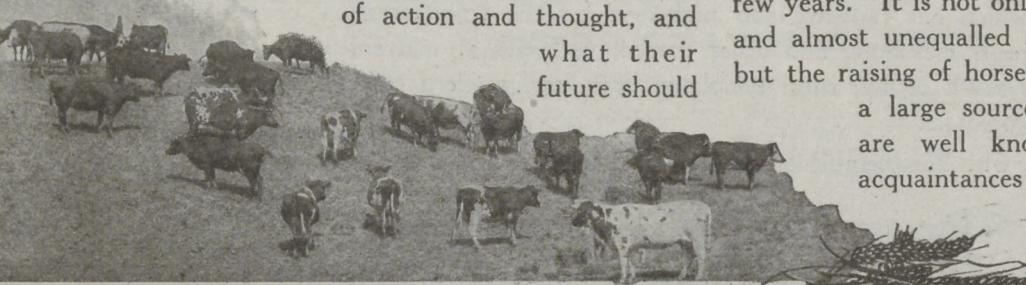
and will be. On the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will return with both shedding from every pore.

Action was their by-word, and it will stand them in good stead now that the din of battle no longer rings in their ears, or the zero hour signals to the fray; it will continue during their entire existence.

If they return to find their old avocations gone, their places filled, the institutions with which they were connected no longer existant, new walks of life and employment must be opened to them. It may be that the counting house, the factory, the workshop will have lost their attraction. The returned soldier will look elsewhere for employment; within his reach there is always the "Forward-to-the-Land" necessity. In this lies the remedy that will not only take care of a multitude of those who may not be able to return to their former occupations, whose desires are not to do so, whose health prohibits them from indoor life, or whose outdoor habits for the past one, two, three or four years have given them such a taste and desire for it that confinement would be unbearable. Farm life will doubtless appeal to them, and the indications are that it will be taken advantage of by thousands. It means much to them as well as to the Continent of America, that provides the opportunity, to the world at large, and to the stricken and famished nations of Europe, who, not only today, but for years to come, will require the sustenance that can only largely be supplied by the United States and Canada. By following the pursuit of agriculture the returned soldier will continue the cause he so greatly advanced when fighting on the field of battle. Both countries have large undeveloped areas still open to settlement.

There is little need here to direct attention to the wealth that has come to the farmers of Canada within the past few years. It is not only in grain growing that unqualified and almost unequalled success has followed honest effort, but the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been

a large source of profit. These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth on the prairies of Western Canada.





THE fact apparent that of all avocations the most profitable and independent is that of the farmer, there will be a strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation, and Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking, not for speculation but for purposes of production. The deepest interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the welfare of the farmer and secure for him a maximum return for his efforts. Large sums of money are spent in educational and experimental work. The results of experiments and tests are free and available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the Government, and appreciation is shown by the number of farmers who attend the free courses.

Upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. With free interchange of travel, difficulties of crossing and recrossing the border removed, Canada may look for a speedy resumption of the large influx of settlers from the United States which prevailed previous to the war. During the war period there was a dread of something, no one seemed to know what: if the American went to Canada he might be conscripted, put in prison; in his attempt to cross the border he would meet with innumerable difficulties! All of which, of course, was untrue. The draft law of the United States, adopted for carrying out the high purposes had in view, kept many from going to Canada during the period of the war. The citizen army, quickly mobilized, contained a large percentage of the young men from the farms. In these ways many were prevented from going to Canada during the war period.

That is all over now. There are no real or imaginary restrictions; there is no draft law to interfere. On the contrary there is an unfathomable depth of good feeling, and the long existing friendship is more firmly cemented than ever. This has been brought about very largely by the knowledge of what has been done in the recent great struggle, each now viewing with the other in giving credit for what was accomplished. In thought and feeling, in language, in aims in life, in work, in desire to build up a new world, there has been bred a kinship which is as indissoluble as time itself.

Western Canada Prepared

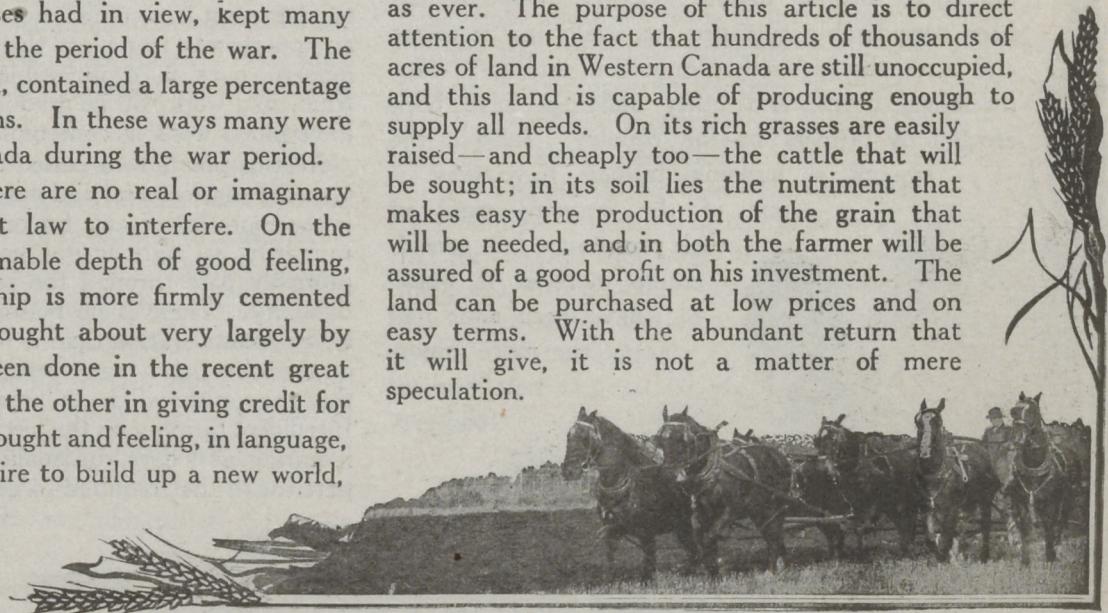
"The earth is a machine which yields almost gratuitous service to every application of intellect."

—Emerson.

Speaking with one of the commissioners appointed to make a survey of the food situation in the battle-torn countries of Europe, the writer was told that the depletion and shortage of food was far greater than anybody had expected. With the investigation, which at that time had merely started, much had been brought to light that had only been surmised. Herds of live stock were completely wiped out, fields that had been prolific yielders of grain, roots, and vegetables were terraced and hummocked by bombs and shells, many of them still lying unexploded and dangerous. Until this land can be gone over and cleared of the deadly "duds" little in the way of cultivation can be accomplished, and even when this clearing is done the work of levelling and restoring will take a long time.

Much more devolves upon the farmer on this side of the Atlantic than was at first supposed. Herds of live stock will have to be replenished, and this will take years; the provisioning of the people in the meantime is the task the farmers here will be asked to undertake. Producing countries will be taxed to their utmost to meet this demand; all that can be provided will be needed. This need will continue for some time, and during this period prices will be high. The opinion of those who have given the question most careful thought and study is that food scarcity will be greater than ever before.

To the Canadian and American farmer the demand for his grain will be fully as great as at any time in the past. Wheat will be needed, meat will be required. The slogan "don't stop saving food" is as necessary to-day as ever. The purpose of this article is to direct attention to the fact that hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Western Canada are still unoccupied, and this land is capable of producing enough to supply all needs. On its rich grasses are easily raised—and cheaply too—the cattle that will be sought; in its soil lies the nutrient that makes easy the production of the grain that will be needed, and in both the farmer will be assured of a good profit on his investment. The land can be purchased at low prices and on easy terms. With the abundant return that it will give, it is not a matter of mere speculation.



A Swing to Agriculture with a War Time Energy



*"With the golden wake that marked the way
The happy reapers went."*

—J. Whitcomb Riley.

The war having been brought to a favourable conclusion more attention can now be given to the agricultural and industrial development of Western Canada, checked by the troublous times of the past four years, and it will be resumed with increased and responsive effort.

True, much agricultural progress was made during this time. Crop production has been greatly increased, the number of livestock has steadily grown, and with each succeeding year the dairying and wool industries have become more important. But despite this forward march, many phases of development have been retarded. The activi-

duction received priority in the labour available. Railway construction work was almost entirely suspended.

With more help available, and the use of the labour-saving devices that have been adopted during the last few years, great advances in the agricultural development of Western Canada might be looked for, even if no new settlers were expected; but the coming of thousands of prospective settlers, who have hitherto been deterred by the unsettled conditions from making their homes in this last great West, will give a considerable impetus to every phase of agriculture in the Prairie Provinces.

Hand in hand with the development of agriculture, there will be a renewal of industrial activity. For the establishment of such industries as sugar refineries, canneries, and



ties of the farmer have been greatly hampered by shortage of labour, yet, under the circumstances, what they have achieved, can only be described as marvellous.

Excepting those industries closely allied to agriculture, such as butter and cheese manufacture, industrial activity in the Prairie Provinces has been almost at a standstill.

Even in these branches extensions have been strictly limited to those of urgent necessity. Building had been considerably curtailed, especially in the towns and cities, though many commodious and up-to-date dwellings, barns, and other buildings have been erected by farmers in the country. Indeed, the

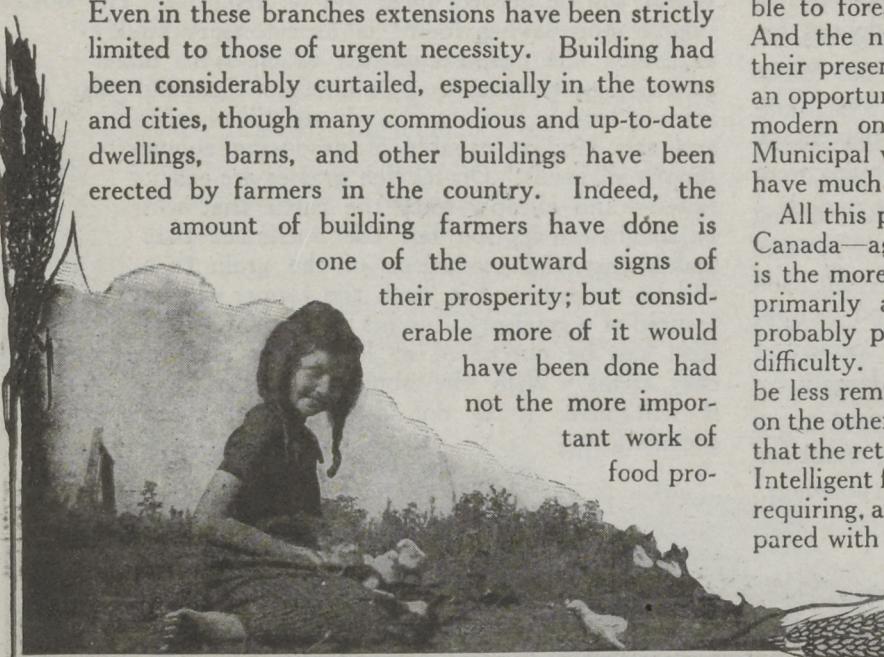
amount of building farmers have done is one of the outward signs of their prosperity; but considerable more of it would have been done had not the more important work of food pro-

many other industries for the utilization of the products of the land, as well as for the extension of the already important industries of butter and cheese manufacture, there are splendid opportunities.

To provide accommodation for present business requirements alone would keep the building trade busy, for a long time, but with further development in the cities it is impossible to foresee any slackness in any branch of this trade. And the number of farmers whose needs have outgrown their present accommodation and who have been awaiting an opportunity to replace their buildings by larger and more modern ones is considerable, and constantly increasing. Municipal work will be gradually resumed, and the railways have much work in contemplation.

All this points to a period of great prosperity in Western Canada—agricultural and industrial prosperity. The former is the more important, for on it the latter depends. Being primarily an agricultural country, Western Canada will probably pass through the readjustment period with little difficulty. There is no reason to believe that farming will be less remunerative than it has been in the past; there are, on the other hand, many good and sound reasons for believing that the returns will be as large as ever. One thing is certain! Intelligent farming on the fertile prairies of Western Canada, requiring, as it does, the smallest possible capital outlay, compared with that required to get a start in older settled coun-

tries, will continue to be one of the quickest and surest ways to independence that can be followed by the average man.



Canada's High Financial Rank Gained Through Rich Natural Resources



ANADA'S place in the financial world, and her ability to keep herself in that position, is tersely told in a paper issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of the strongest financial institutions on the continent. The opinion of such an organization should have weight with a thought-

ful public, and the portion of the article reproduced, tells in convincing words unassailable facts.

"To Canada the war has meant self-realization. In response to the needs of her Allies customary activities have been intensified and enlarged. From coast to coast the spirit of enterprise has been stimulated, until now, after nearly four years of war, she stands forth fully cognizant of all the inferences to be drawn from her remarkable achievements in finance and industry.

"That she should provide generously from her vast stores of food and raw materials for the sustenance of the mother country was to be expected. That her hardy sons should be found in the forward ranks of liberty's champions was in keeping with the traditions

of the race from which they sprang. But that a meagre population, still largely in the agricultural stage of economic development, should be able to lend more than \$760,000,000 to the Government, [The paper is dated June 18, 1918, since that time an additional loan of \$675,000,000 has been made, exceeding the amount asked for by \$175,000,000], in spite of rising prices and heavier taxes; to take war orders aggregating nearly two billion dollars, and to expand foreign trade by more than one billion dollars, was certainly beyond the calculation of the most sanguine believer in Canadian resourcefulness.

"If anything has been more surprising than the bountifulness of Canada's response to the urgings of patriotism it is the readiness with which her people have grasped its significance for the future. Here is a country that has crowded into a few years an experience usually timed by decades and generations. Canada will move forward to a new and unassailable position among the manufacturing and trading nations of the world.

"Canada is not merely blundering into the future, but in

her case the things she feels she must do now and the things she feels she may do hereafter are so interwoven and the absorption of her energies is so great that for the most part programmes give way to performances and the country grows into economic power before creating the formulas for attaining it. Her hopes for the future are measured by the disproportion between what she has done and what it was thought she was capable of doing less than four years ago. Canada's record is a summary of her promise."

The article then goes on to recount the financial achievements of Canada—a country of 8,000,000 people, various in nationality, scattered over a territory of 4,000,000 square miles—and says:

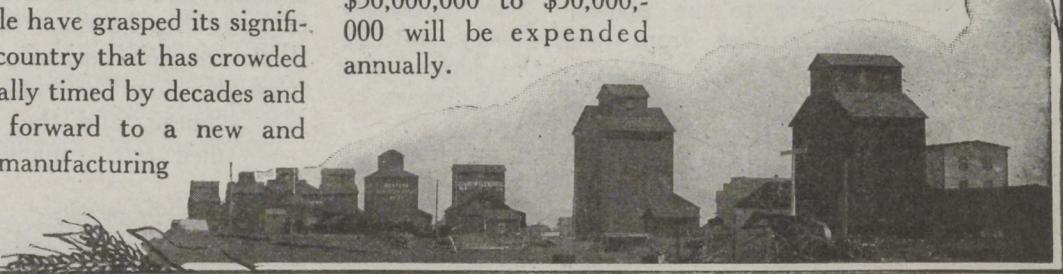
"The patriotic fervor of Canada was equal to an aggravated demand and without thinking of it in that way the people suddenly discovered themselves financially competent.

"That the net debt of the country increased from \$335,996,850 in March, 1914, to \$1,010,780,470 in March, 1918, is no small matter, but that 75 per cent of this indebtedness

represents the savings of men and women who believe in Canada's ability to pay is, in the case of a country that hesitated at a \$50,000,000 loan at the beginning of the war, an indication of reserve strength that overshadows every liability.

"The output of steel more than doubled since the

beginning of the war. Munitions formed a large portion of the output, while the production of agricultural implements and tools made a large figure. Shipbuilding had particular attention. In 1914 Canadian production was 43,346 tons of ships. Since March 1, 1917, contracts totalling \$64,500,000 have been let for the construction of ships in Canadian yards. The money for these ships was advanced by the Dominion, and it is a matter of pride in Canada that for the first time large vessels are being built in Canada with Canadian money and for the Canadian Government. Building will continue until from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 will be expended annually.



Cheap Lands, Highly Productive, Mean Maximum Profits

Easy Farming Methods in Western Canada and Certain Financial Benefits

With your crop harvested and marketed, with the disposal of your cattle and hogs completed, you are ready to prepare your financial statement for the year. You will soon know what you have gained; if the gain made in your farming operations has been up to your expectations and will meet your requirements. Probably you may have been the loser. Your land may have been productive, but it may have been too high priced. The cost of production has been too great. If you have had the remuneration you sought, and are satisfied, this article may not interest you. If your returns have not been satisfactory, or if your ambition leads you to the laudable desire of bettering your condition, if you have dependents for whose future you have anxiety, you will naturally look around for some place, some opportunity, that offers greater advantages and brings more satisfactory returns. To the north and west of you are

Western Canada have afforded wealth beyond what they had been led to expect. The excellence of the soil of Western Canada, which comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, can only partially be told by the knowledge of some facts.

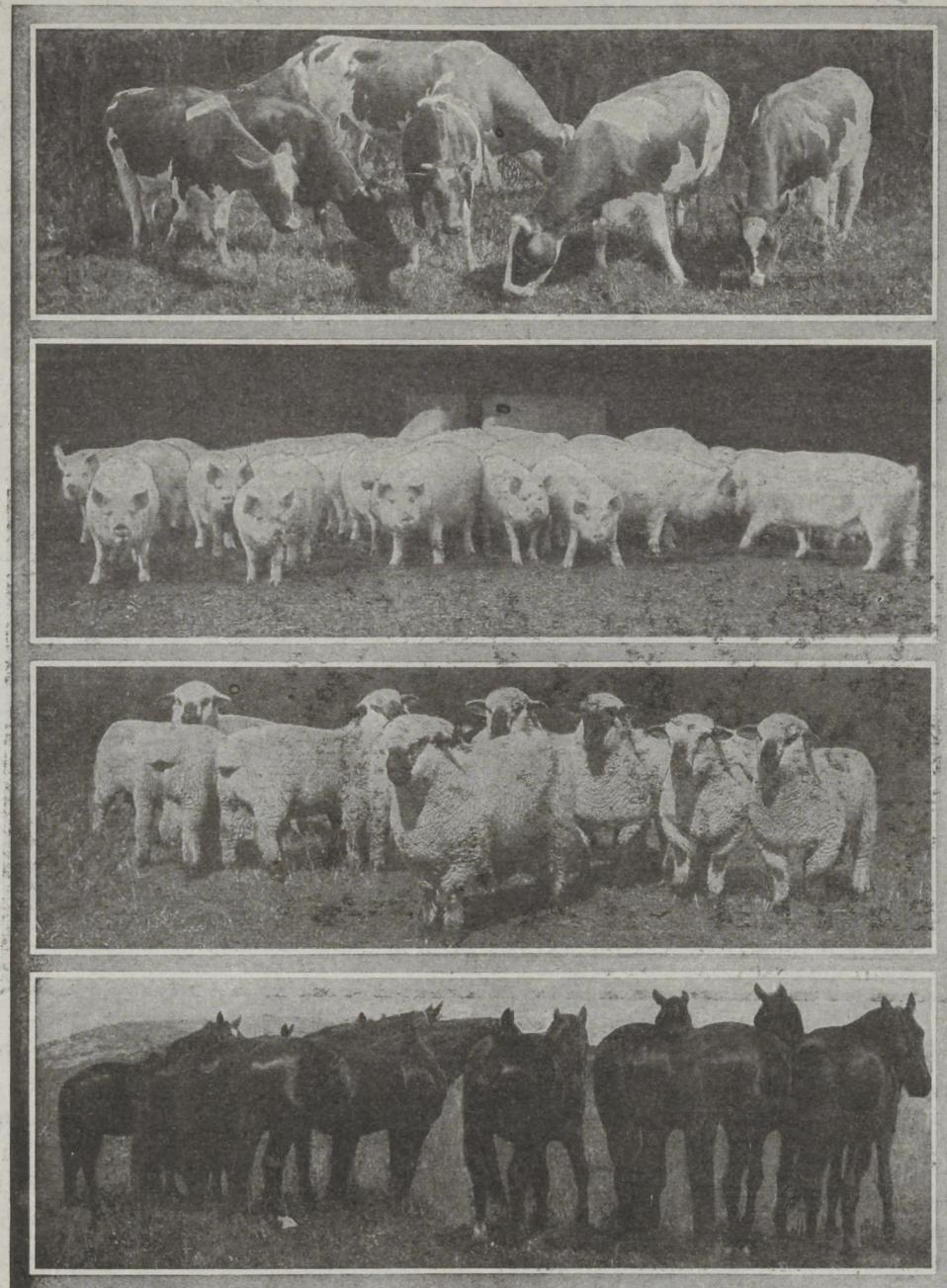
Every year for some years past the world's highest prizes for wheat, oats and barley have been carried off by grain grown in Western Canadian Prairies.

Beef fattened on the grasses of these same prairies recently brought the highest prices ever paid on the Chicago market. Throughout the entire world the quality of Canadian grain, and Canadian beef and mutton, is recognized. To recite what individual farmers have done, the riches they have acquired would fill volumes. The case of James Wishart of Portage la Prairie is not an exceptional one. His wheat crop this past season yielded him forty-five bushels per acre, and the land upon which it was grown was broken forty-four years ago, and it has been continuously under crop except for an occasional summer fallow. At Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, samples of the wheat of 1918 weighed 68 pounds to the bushel,

others 66 and some 65½ pounds.

There is a great world beyond the sea to feed and clothe, and in Western Canada is the opportunity to lend a hand, and also provide for yourself and the future of your dependents. Along with its low priced lands, there are good schools, desirable social conditions, low taxation (none on improvements), with an enjoyable

climate, and the satisfaction of possessing a well tilled soil, capable of producing abundant crops, for which good prices prevail, at easily accessible marketing places.



hundreds of thousands of unbroken acres in Western Canada awaiting the husbandman, and ready to give of its richness to place you where you desire to be placed. For thousands of farmers from nearly every state in the Union the prairies of

Make an Inspection Trip—Practical, Pleasant and Profitable



*"Ye happy fields unknown to noise and strife
The kind rewarders of industrious life."*—John Gay.

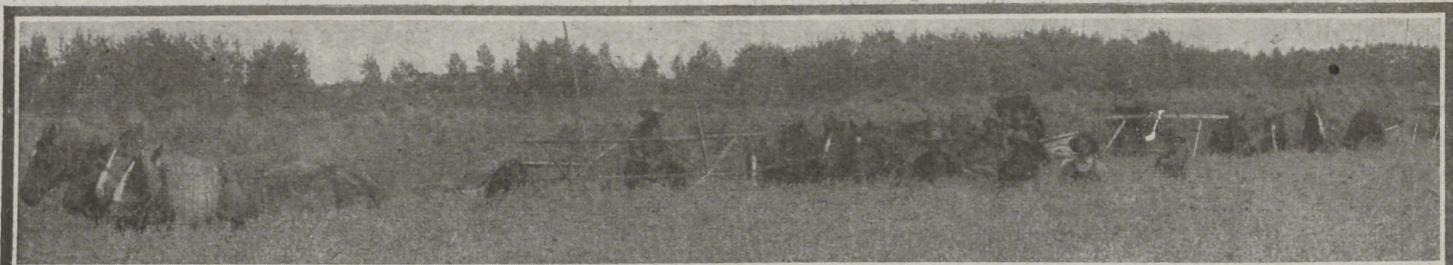
There are thousands to-day looking for farms to buy, and with the hundreds of thousands of acres offered for sale, there is no lack of opportunities. But there are all classes

farm, all ready for occupation and cultivation; you may want raw prairie, which only requires ploughing and the other preparation necessary for a seed bed, leaving it to yourself to erect your buildings, sink your well, prepare your garden, and ascertain how close you are to the school, church, town,



of lands, good, bad, and indifferent; much of each. The Government of the Dominion of Canada has no land for sale, but within the boundaries of the Dominion there are unlimited acres of choice land owned by railway and land companies and private individuals. It is to the interest of

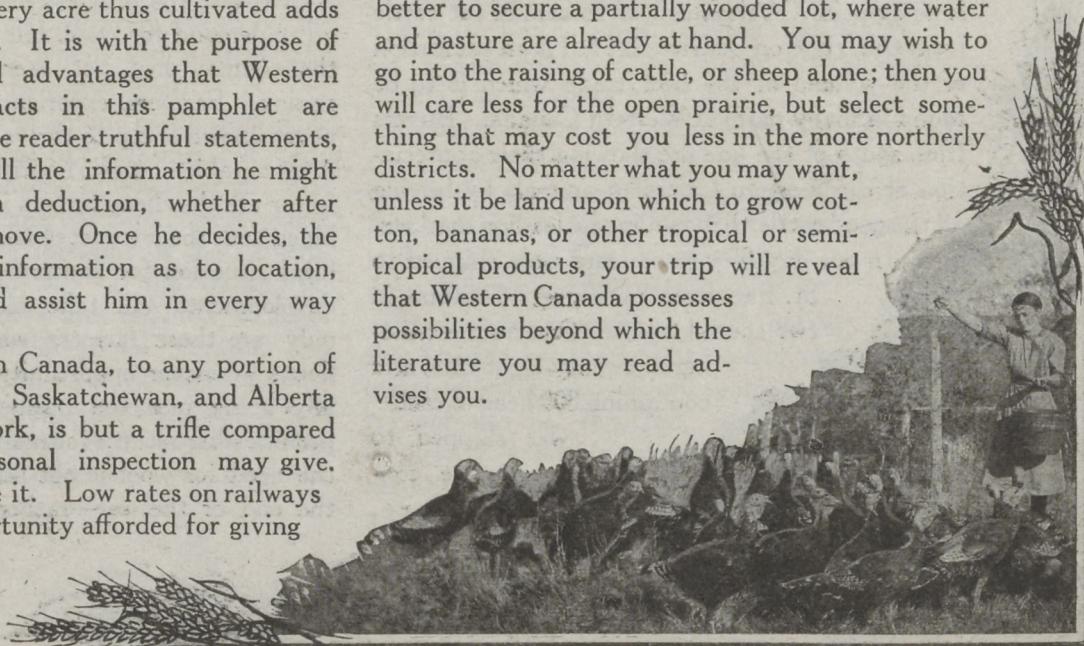
and market. You may wish to go into mixed farming, combining the raising of stock with the growing of grain. In this case you will look for some shelter from sun, wind and storm, and want a farm a portion of which may be cultivated for grain, and pasture fields connected with it. You



the Dominion to have these hundreds of thousands of acres placed under cultivation, for every acre thus cultivated adds to the revenue of the country. It is with the purpose of setting forth the agricultural advantages that Western Canada possesses that the facts in this pamphlet are placed before you to give to the reader truthful statements, and to the prospective settler all the information he might desire, leaving it to his own deduction, whether after reading, it will pay him to move. Once he decides, the Government will render him information as to location, prices, and value of land, and assist him in every way possible to become settled.

The cost of a trip to Western Canada, to any portion of the three provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—specially indicated in this work, is but a trifle compared with the benefits that a personal inspection may give. Therefore, the advice is to make it. Low rates on railways will be arranged and every opportunity afforded for giving the country a thorough and careful examination. It may be that you wish an improved

may make this out of the open level prairie, but you will do better to secure a partially wooded lot, where water and pasture are already at hand. You may wish to go into the raising of cattle, or sheep alone; then you will care less for the open prairie, but select something that may cost you less in the more northerly districts. No matter what you may want, unless it be land upon which to grow cotton, bananas, or other tropical or semi-tropical products, your trip will reveal that Western Canada possesses possibilities beyond which the literature you may read advises you.



Live Stock Thrive, Fatten and Give Big Profit on Prairie Grasses



IF YOU HAVE EVER WONDERED WHAT A 50- TO 60-BUSHEL PER ACRE WHEAT FIELD LOOKED LIKE, GLANCE AT THE PICTURE OF A WESTERN CANADA CROP OF 1918. NOTICE THE HEAVY STAND OF THE STOCKS

The cattle industry in Western Canada has reached an importance that places it upon an equality with that of many of the best cattle-raising States of the Union. In fact, Western Canada cattle, fed upon native grasses and barley, in competition with corn-fed animals, at leading shows in the United States have carried off the highest honors. Not only has this been done in one year, but year after year has seen the blue ribbon form the head gear of the Western Canada animal as it left the judging ring.

There are many large herds scattered throughout the different provinces, subsisting for a large portion of the year on the native grasses, that possess nutriment scarcely found elsewhere on the continent, and the balance of the year—the winter months—gaining flesh and quality by outdoor feeding. There are few farms now but have their

herds—large or small, many being the nucleus of pure bred stock, to which considerable attention is being paid. A shipment of 56 cars of fat cattle from the Yorkton district last fall is an indication of the volume of the beef trade which is to be found in many parts of Western Canada. Buyers from south of the line are showing their appreciation of the Western Canadian animals by buying all the good cattle they can in the leading markets.

In one day fifty-seven cars were shipped to St. Paul from Winnipeg, Manitoba, in two special trains. One train consisting of twenty-eight cars, and containing 809 head of cattle, was shipped to one consignee,

being the largest individual shipment since the yards opened. Beef steers are produced at a very small cost on the average Western Canadian farm, and the receipts from their sale make a handsome addition to the farmer's income.

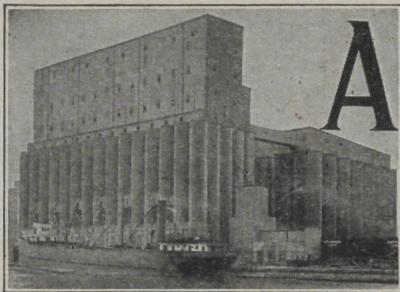
So great has the cattle industry grown that the large abattoirs of Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary are being augmented by the erection of others at Prince Albert and Moose Jaw where there will also be established large stock yards.

During the last two years the quantity of wool produced in the Prairie Provinces doubled, while the revenue in 1918 was four times what it was in 1916. In that year the total weight of wool sold under the co-operative system in these three provinces was somewhat less than 1,500,000 pounds—it was well over 3,000,000 pounds in 1918, and while in 1916 the farmers averaged 31 cents per pound for their wool or a total of \$470,000, they got an average price of over 60 cents, or a total of nearly \$2,000,000, in 1918.

Of course the progress made is due largely to the present great demand for wool, but it could not have been made if the country had not been eminently suitable for sheep raising. Farmers, experienced in many lands, say they have never known sheep to thrive better than in Western Canada. A favourable climate, nourishing food in abundance and pure water are the cheap factors in sheep raising, and these, combined with the low cost of land in the Canadian West, make an ideal situation for sheepmen. It is apparent that greater developments will take place in this industry, for not only are those farmers who have sheep increasing their flocks whenever opportunity offers, but others are continually going into the business. The industry is one that promises big returns for many years to all engaged in it, for the need for wool is not likely to end or lessen greatly with the end of the war—rather in view of Europe's depleted

flocks, there may be an increased demand from "over there" for years to come.

Western Canada's Splendid Market Facilities



AFIRST CLASS market is always assured the farmer in Western Canada for anything he produces. The grain trade is very strictly regulated and controlled by Government so that the producer is certain of absolutely fair treat-

ment and full value for his output. This important branch of Canada's trade is in the hands of the Board of Grain Commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government and composed of highly qualified men of known integrity who command the complete confidence alike of farmers, railway and grain dealers.

All over the country are elevators where grain may be marketed, one or more to be found at every stopping place

throughout the prairie provinces. Some of these have been erected by the farmers' co-operative Associations, some operated by the big milling Companies, and some are owned locally, and there is not only competition between different elevators and buyers at the same point, but there is also competition between different points so that the producer is sure of competitive conditions and in addition the flour mills in the country help to make the bidding keener.

The Dominion Government has built a great terminal elevator at Vancouver to facilitate the shipping of grain from the Western part of the wheat growing district to the European markets via the Panama Canal, so as to shorten the railway haul and increase the producers' profits.

The mammoth elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur take care of the hundreds of millions of bushels of grain that go in that direction. Large inland elevators owned by the Government at points in Saskatchewan and Alberta take care of grain awaiting shipment East and West.

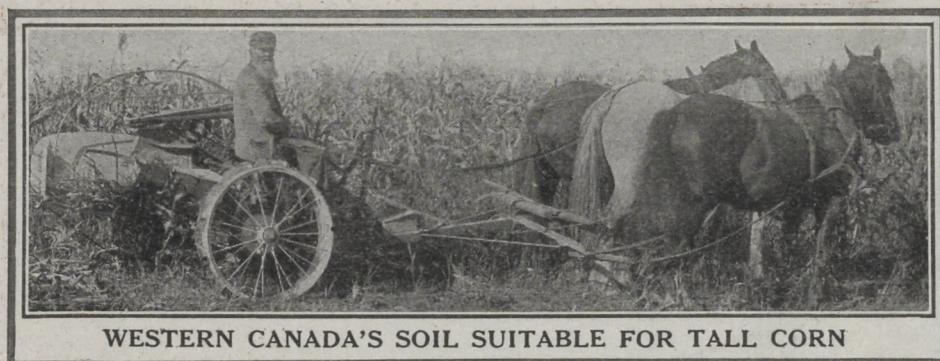
The question of the transport of grain, cattle and other farm products is an important one to the farmer. A study of the maps in this pamphlet showing railroad systems, that cover the country transversely and crosswise, great trunk systems, will give an idea of the foresight of the Government and the builders in taking care of the transportation question. Very few settlers are required to haul their grain more than fifteen miles to an elevator, and the vast majority considerably less. The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian National Railway are immense trunk lines with an outlet on both oceans, having branches or feeders going out into districts away from the main line—thus affording almost every farmer railway accommodation. The railway to Hudson Bay, under construction by the Government, and approaching comple-

tion, will afford another outlet for the hundreds of millions of bushels of grain that annually seek an across-the-seas market; it means the rail haul to tide water from grain and cattle producing centres will be lessened by several hundred miles. The roadways in all parts of the country are good, excellent bridges cross the streams, while in some places ferries are made use of.

Twentieth Century Belongs to Canada

The backward swing of the pendulum has already begun. With vast inroads made upon its natural resources, with its lands well settled, and with a population exceeding 100,000,000, the United States no longer offers the opportunities to the land-hungry that it did. That role has been passed on to Canada, and the past few years have witnessed the phenomenon of a large and growing immigration into Canada from all parts of the world.

This is true of both the agricultural and the industrial population. It is true also of wealth. Capital has begun to flow to Canada, because this country presents a more attractive and congenial field for the investment of



WESTERN CANADA'S SOIL SUITABLE FOR TALL CORN

surplus than any other country in the world.

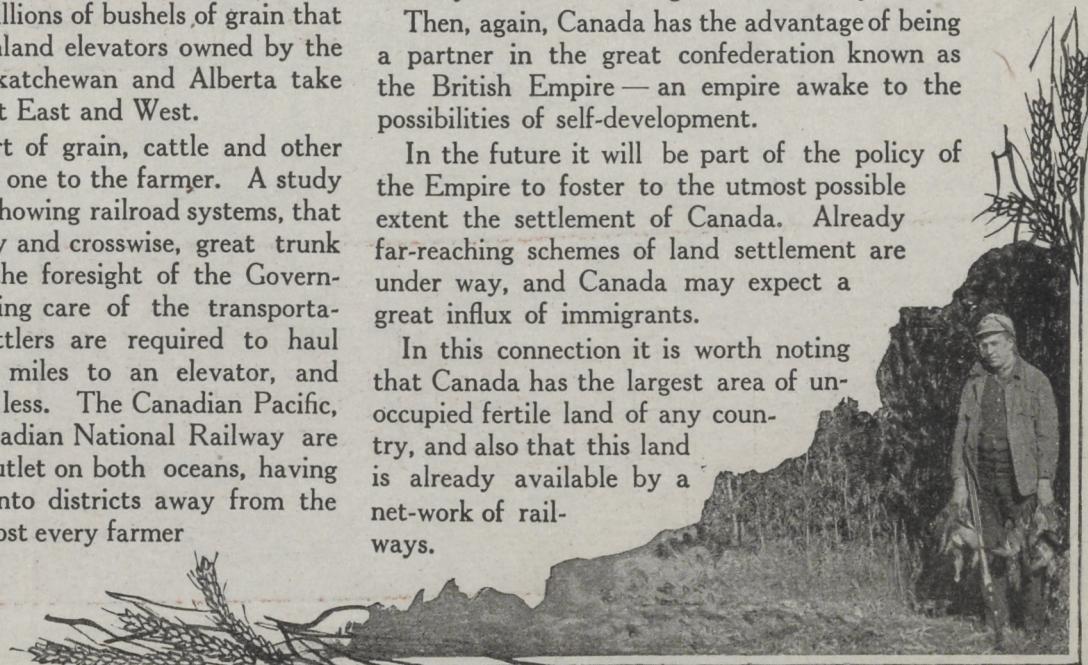
One marvels at the rapid progress of the United States during the nineteenth century. But America's opportunities for growth at the beginning of that century were nothing compared to the opportunities which are Canada's at the present time.

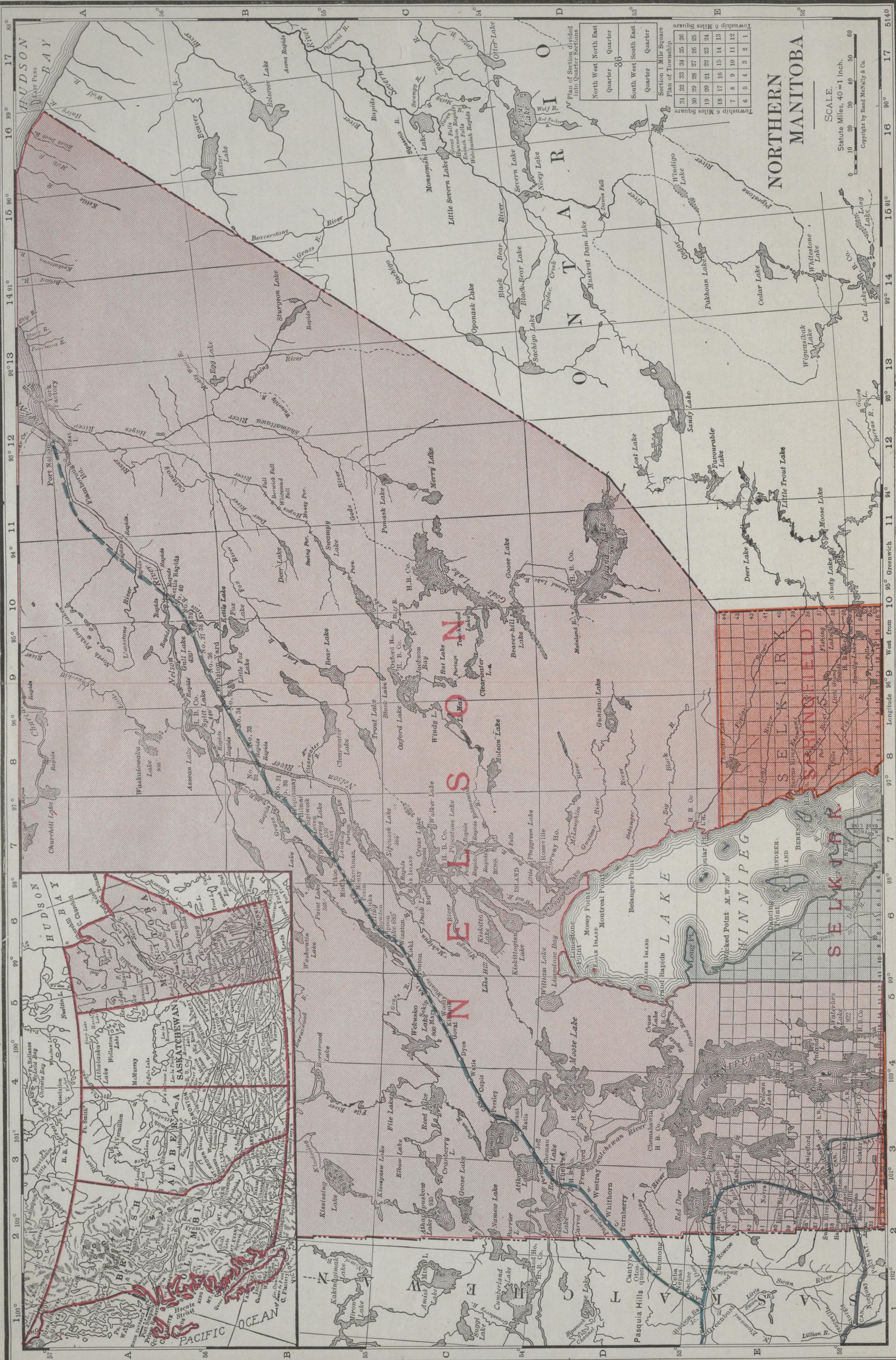
The fact that Canada has as its next door neighbour a nation of over 100,000,000—the richest nation in the world—is bound to have a stimulating effect on Canada's progress. Already are to be seen signs of it on every hand.

Then, again, Canada has the advantage of being a partner in the great confederation known as the British Empire—an empire awake to the possibilities of self-development.

In the future it will be part of the policy of the Empire to foster to the utmost possible extent the settlement of Canada. Already far-reaching schemes of land settlement are under way, and Canada may expect a great influx of immigrants.

In this connection it is worth noting that Canada has the largest area of unoccupied fertile land of any country, and also that this land is already available by a net-work of railways.





MANITOBA

SCALE.

Statute Miles, 22 = 1 Inch.

Miles	0	5	10	20
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.				
Canadian Pacific				
Canadian National				
Grand Trunk Pacific				
Great Northern				
Greater Winnipeg				
Water District Ry.				

**Dominion
Electoral
Districts**

are shown in Colors

NAMES

in Red

NAMES
in Red

Row number	Sum of squares
31	32
30	29
19	20
18	17
7	8
6	5

The map displays the following geographical and administrative details:

- Townships:** The area is divided into townships, labeled with letters A through S along the bottom and numbers 1 through 28 along the right side.
- Rivers and Lakes:** The Red River, Assiniboine River, and Lake Winnipegosis are prominent. Other smaller rivers include the Nelson, St. Lazare, and St. Peters.
- Settlements:** Towns like Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, and Selkirk are marked. Numerous smaller settlements and farms are also shown.
- Roads and Railroads:** A network of roads and railroads is depicted, with railroads shown in red and roads in blue.
- Landmarks:** The map shows the Great Plains, the Canadian Rockies, and the Great Bear Rainforest.
- Political Divisions:** The map includes labels for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, as well as the territories of Nunavut and Yukon.

Western Canada's Prairies, The Natural Bread Basket of the World

Forest Wealth of The Prairies.—Alberta has about 5,400,000 acres of commercial timber, amounting to 21 billion feet, spruce forming the bulk of the annual cut. Saskatchewan's timber area is 3,584,000 acres, the content of which is about 14 billion feet, spruce being the prevalent commercial wood. In Manitoba 1,920,000 acres of saw timber contain about 6,850,000 feet of timber, spruce also being the commercial wood.

Mining Development Grows Apace.—According to estimates prepared by expert statisticians there is enough soft coal in the western provinces of Canada to supply the whole world for a couple of centuries. The mines of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have scarcely been tapped as yet and have produced a total in one year of around 6,000,000 tons, with a value of over \$25,000,000. The coal is of a very good grade, and is equally serviceable for steam purposes and household heating. The fuel question, which is one of the first to present itself to the mind of the settler, is thus readily answered. Apart from coal contents and their value to the country, there are large areas in the southern, central and northern portions of the provinces where wood of good quality can be secured. These areas will last for a great number of years.

A Splendid Opportunity.

—Grain growing in Western Canada has made many farmers wealthy. They have been able to purchase and acquire additional acres on which to grow more grain, have made comfortable homes for themselves, and cultivated beautiful gardens. They have landscaped their grounds and made their surroundings pleasant. All this they have been able to do by the profits derived from grain growing. They have found

that a large portion of the by-product of the farm has been going to waste, some of the labour of the farm has been idle, and during the winter months there is a period of idleness that might be put to good service, add increased profits and give a larger food production. Inert matter could easily be given life, and then, as important as all of these, the fact is becoming apparent that no matter how rich the soil, continuous cropping, and putting nothing back but the nitrogen that the rich and willing soil was absorbing on its own account, would cause deterioration.

Therefore, the raising of live stock is now having increased attention. The several govern-

ments are rendering excellent service in assisting the farmers in this work. The present is an opportune time to get into the live stock business. Sixty-five million head is the estimate of losses in Europe, not including Austria, Russia and Turkey. Probably the grand total at the present time is not less than one hundred million.

The European herds will require replenishing. Naturally, the continent of America will be looked to to play a large part in this process. In view of the low cost of the land, the abundance of feed that can be obtained, both from the natural grasses and the cultivated fodder crops, the plentiful supply of pure water, and the healthy climate, live stock raising in Western Canada is a profitable business at any time, but during the next few years it promises returns that will not be surpassed in any other branch of farming, or, indeed, in any other industry.

Farmers' Co-operation.—The commercial activity of the farmers is a large factor in the business of the Canadian West. Through their co-operative institutions they operate over 343 country grain elevators in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, together with large terminals,

and private, and are marketing about one-third of the grain crop of these provinces. Two of the farmers' organizations distribute commodities used on the farm and a business of over \$7,000,000 yearly is transacted. In addition the farmers through their organizations own

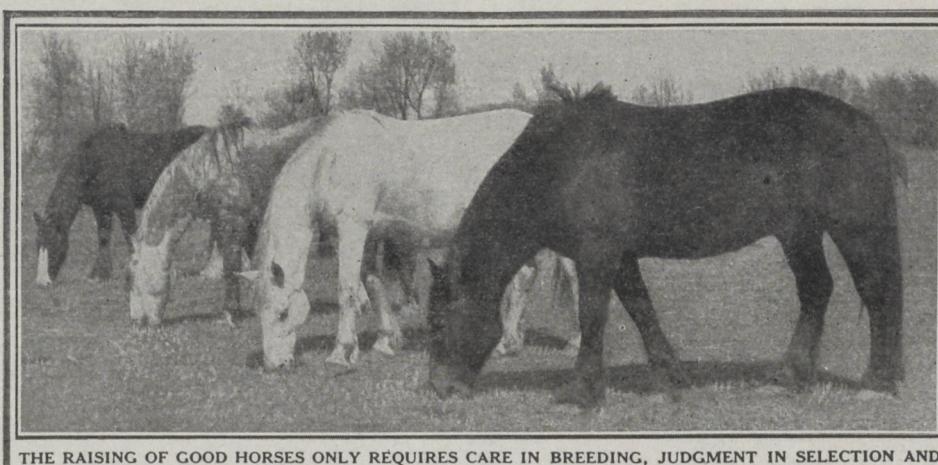
office buildings and stores, hundreds of coal sheds and flour warehouses, several large machinery warehouses, a large timber limit in British Columbia, and a large printing and publishing plant.

Financial Expansion of the Prairies.—In the year 1902 the three prairie provinces combined could only boast of 82 branch banks; today, however, it is a very different story. In all, there are over 860 banks, a number of these financial institutions having their head offices located in Winnipeg. The expansion of postal money orders issued by the postal authorities within the confines of the prairies is.

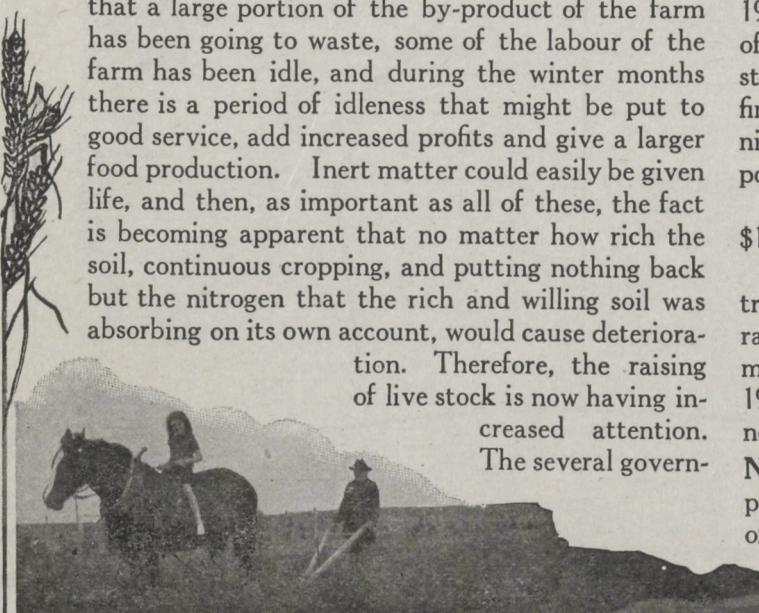
1912	1913	1914	1916
\$18,152,180	\$21,954,690	\$25,352,836	\$31,927,649

One of the main, if not the principal avenue through which trade is permitted to expand is through the extension of railroad transportation. In 1910 the prairies possessed 6,902 miles of steam railroad; 1911, 8,081 miles; 1912, 9,711 miles; 1918, 13,581 miles. On the prairies there are now operated no less than 113,149 distinct telephones.

Note.—The Government is very actively engaged in perfecting various plans in connection with the work of reconstruction, and earnestly appeals to the public for co-operation and loyal assistance.



THE RAISING OF GOOD HORSES ONLY REQUIRES CARE IN BREEDING, JUDGMENT IN SELECTION AND THE FEED THAT WESTERN CANADA AFFORDS IN ABUNDANCE AT SUCH LOW COST





MANITOBA, the first of the three provinces making up the prairie area of Western Canada that the eastern passenger reaches on his way west, has become famous by the No. 1 hard wheat that was given its name. Manitoba, though, had other worlds to conquer. Not satisfied with what it accomplished in giving to the world a quality of wheat that became recognized the world over from its high standard—a wheat that was esteemed by millers as practically the best milling wheat in the world—it set out to win distinction in the live stock industry.

It's "Glencarnock"—Aberdeen Angus—that carried off highest honors at the International and other stock shows, whenever entered for competition, made a record and a name that gave the Manitoban another reason to throw out his chest. It is the Province of big things. Its people are naturally proud of it, and the invitation they extend to others to "come in," and join in their success is generous and whole hearted.

There is the land there, any amount of it, capable of producing its thirty and as high as forty bushels of wheat per acre, its forty to eighty bushels of oats per acre, barley and flax in like paying quantities.

The climate and the grass, the shelter and the water, the markets in its large cities and towns, and the demand abroad, on account of its quality, make dairying such an important industry, that in the last yearly report, it is classed amongst the high figured producing commodities, valued at \$20,000,000.

Manitoba had its pioneers away back in the 70's and the 80's, and they were hardy fellows, too, who, with their yokes of oxen, plodded day after day to the outer confines of the Province, searching for a better place than the other man had got, fording rivers and streams, negotiating new roads, without compass, guide or mound stakes; and then, when located and producing, hauled their grain a hundred miles or more to a market. But they overcame all the vicissitudes of pioneering. They looked ahead into the future, and may have looked ahead in their dreams to a future Manitoba which should be the Manitoba of today with a potentiality of wealth that would be the envy of countries a century old, instead of one much less than half that age. And their children and their grand children are there today. The railroad is at their door, the schoolhouse is now a consolidated one, the church to his liking is convenient, he is in daily touch with the leading markets by telephone, the automobile has taken the place of the cart and buckboard, his treeless acres (if he didn't select a spot where there was a natural growth) were made to produce groves of trees, sheltering domestic fruit gardens. The old sod stable has been replaced by commodious barns and outbuildings, his comfortable modern home is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. This is the Manitoba of today, the Manitoba of his dreams, to say nothing of the towns and villages that have sprung into existence within hearing distance of his voice. This is the Manitoba that the land-seeker from other parts where land is dearer, where rents are as high as Manitoba land can be bought for, is invited to. It is a country where land is cheap, plentiful and good, with a soil that produces the grain, the horses, cattle and sheep that are raised at little cost, which extends a welcoming hand.

It is difficult to draw a pen picture of a province the size of Manitoba, extending as it does from east to west a distance of nearly three hundred miles, with its southern boundary on the international line, just across which lies the state of Minnesota, and its northernmost limits reaching Hudson Bay. There is in this vast domain a varied outline of country, most of it rolling plain, with here and there interspersing trees and woods, valuable alike for lumber and fuel. In the northern portions the country is broken by river, lake, woodland and plain. The new comer has a big choice, and can buy at various prices according to location. It will not be long before the unearned increment will more than double the price paid. But the Government is anxious only for the producer, and as the land yields well it will pay to become a producer at once.

As to prices, they vary according to location, and the demand in the districts. As a general rule raw land sells at from \$12 to \$30 an acre; improved farms proportionately higher.

The Government holds out splendid inducements for the farmer, without exercising a burdensome paternalism: a plan has been evolved by which Manitoba enjoys a co-operative rural credits system, which provides for short term loans for seasonal operations and to increase produc-

tion. The money is loaned for a great variety of purposes including the following: Breaking land, buying horses, milch cows, pure bred bulls, stockers, pigs, seed grain, twine, feed, portable, granaries, machinery, fencing, digging wells, making building improvements paying threshing bills, and floating liabilities.

By means of the rural credit societies farmers are put immediately into position to do what they could hardly attempt inside several years working on their own resources. A loan of \$400 has enabled a man to break and prepare 60 acres, which, he declared, would have taken him several years had he been thrown entirely on his own resources.

The table below shows the average yield of Manitoba grain crops for the last ten-year period. For the sake of comparison the average yield of a number of the leading States of the American Union for the same period is also shown:

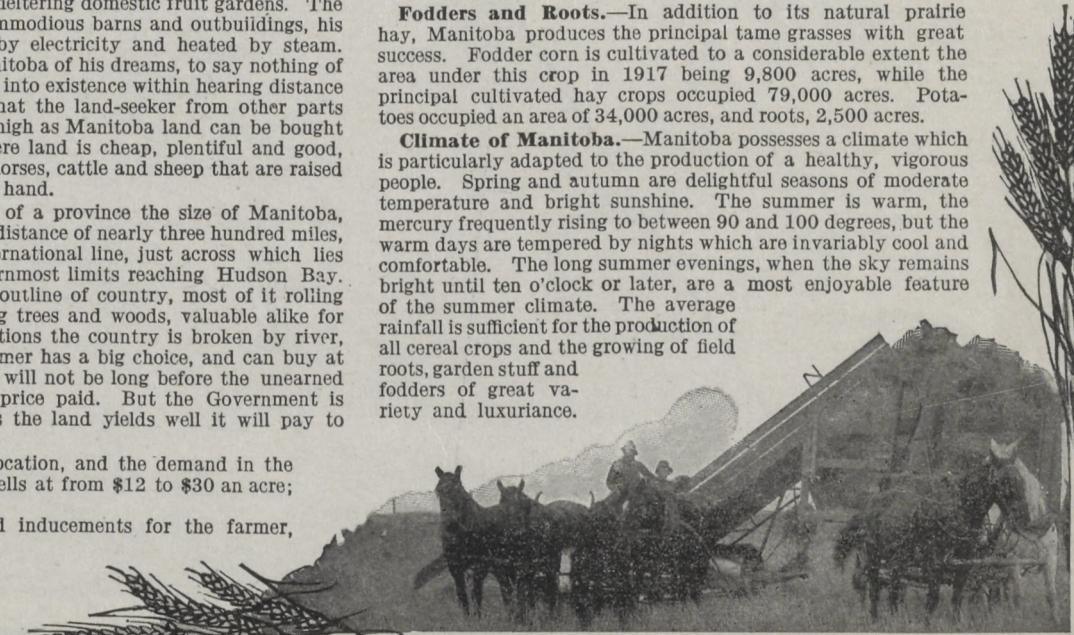
Average Yield Per Acre for Ten Years

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
All Canada	19.29	35.28	28.02	11.37
United States	13.20	29.90	25.20	8.60
Manitoba	18.05	37.05	27.31	11.25
Minnesota	13.50	30.80	23.60	9.70
Iowa	15.50	32.80	26.80	10.30
North Dakota	11.20	26.70	20.10	8.20
South Dakota	11.80	26.80	21.40	8.50
Kansas	9.60	24.80	17.40	6.70
Nebraska	12.90	26.00	21.60	8.60
Wisconsin	17.60	33.20	28.00	13.40

These figures tell their own tale. They show that, year in and year out, Manitoba produces a better average crop than any of the States mentioned. Other crops than those specified above are also grown very successfully. Rye is one of the crops which has recently come into favour. It seems suited particularly to the southern part of the province, and shows an average yield of 18 bushels to the acre.

Fodders and Roots.—In addition to its natural prairie hay, Manitoba produces the principal tame grasses with great success. Fodder corn is cultivated to a considerable extent the area under this crop in 1917 being 9,800 acres, while the principal cultivated hay crops occupied 79,000 acres. Potatoes occupied an area of 34,000 acres, and roots, 2,500 acres.

Climate of Manitoba.—Manitoba possesses a climate which is particularly adapted to the production of a healthy, vigorous people. Spring and autumn are delightful seasons of moderate temperature and bright sunshine. The summer is warm, the mercury frequently rising to between 90 and 100 degrees, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until ten o'clock or later, are a most enjoyable feature of the summer climate. The average rainfall is sufficient for the production of all cereal crops and the growing of field roots, garden stuff and fodders of great variety and luxuriance.



Ample Opportunities for Expansion for the Progressive Farmer

Livestock in Manitoba.—The fact that for two years in succession beef steers raised in Manitoba captured the Grand Championship at the International Livestock Show at Chicago is sufficient evidence of the excellent quality of Manitoba livestock. It proves that with the grains, fodders, water, and climatic conditions of Manitoba it is possible to produce better beef steers than in any of the famous corn states. But it is only in the raising of beef cattle that great opportunities lie before the Manitoba farmer. Horses, sheep, and swine each offer their own peculiar advantages. A wonderful improvement in the general quality of horses in Manitoba has taken place in recent years and the animals now to be seen even at the small fairs at the country towns might well stir the pride of the horse lover in any country anywhere. The chief drawback to sheep raising in the past has been that few farmers had proper fencing. This drawback is being gradually removed, and of recent years sheep have been shipped in from the provinces further west and from the Western States.

Hogs do well in Manitoba; the climate, the water, and the natural food products of the country agree with them, and the farmer who devotes part of his attention to this industry is assured of liberal returns for his labor and investment.

Prices for livestock are high, and seem certain to continue high. The world shortage of beef and other meat animals cannot be overtaken for many years; in fact, there is no prospect in sight that it will be ever overtaken.

Dairying in Manitoba.—Dairying is one of the chief industries of the province. Manitoba possesses great natural advantages for the dairy farmer. The pasturage is rich and nutritious, and there is an abundant supply of good water. The growth of such a large city as Winnipeg, in addition to many smaller centres, has brought the dairy business home to every resident of the province as an economic question. The Government is extending encourage-

What Others Have Done You Can Do

With the experience of others as a guide, reaching a mark has not the same difficulty; with the evidence of what they have done before you, like accomplishment is your key note.

There are given in these pages a few instances, selected from thousands, showing what settlers in Western Canada have done:

When a man can thresh 1,440 bushels of wheat, with an average yield per acre of 30 bushels, and gross receipts of over \$3,000, as Marvin Loat, of Kenville. Swan River Valley, did in 1918, he is justified in the opinion that the country is all right for him. His only regret is that all his holdings were not in wheat and that it had not all had the cultivation that the plot had from which he took 55 bushels per acre.

Tom Airey, at Myra, near Rapid City, does not profess to be the best farmer in his district, but when he received a cheque for \$2,548.70 for a carload of No. 1 Northern wheat, he felt that farming paid well.

Eight acres of wheat on the farm of A. Moyer, of the South Bay settlement, Dauphin District, yielded 700 bushels, or an average of 87½ bushels per acre. What method of cultivation he practiced, or the condition of the land has not been told.

Large yields in Manitoba in 1918 were not uncommon. A specially heavy yield was that of A. J. Pope, of Bowsman, who threshed 55 bushels of wheat per acre from 20 acres. His barley yielded 35 bushels per acre.

The Strathclair District, at first settled by Scotch people, is one of the best in the Province. The Scotch settlement was in recent years, augmented by Americans, who have, to their history of being good farmers, maintained the good name that preceded them, and in this park country, began to grow good crops. What was done here in 1918 is shown by the record of



LARGE YIELDS AND SUPER QUALITY OF NATIVE AND CULTIVATED HAY CROPS HAVE MADE LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION EXTREMELY PROFITABLE IN WESTERN CANADA.

ment to the dairy industry, both by means of special education and by helping to provide money for starting creameries where needed. There are now 41 creameries and 26 cheese factories in the province, and the annual output of butter is over eleven million pounds.

Poultry Raising.—Manitoba also affords every opportunity to the farmer who will devote part of his time to poultry raising. Many farmers are raising poultry with much profit to themselves, but there seems no immediate prospect of the supply overtaking the demand.

Raising Small Fruits.—All the hardy small fruits do well in Manitoba, and a number of varieties of apples can be grown where the necessary care is taken. The small fruits raised in the province have an excellent flavour, and can be produced in any quantity. The farmer who sets out a fruit garden, taking care to plant a windbreak, and give the plot proper cultivation can not only supply his own table, but add a tidy item to his income on the side.

Trees for beautifying the farm, providing shelter, and wind-breaks, and, eventually, fuel, are easily grown, and many Manitoba farmers' homes which were originally located on absolutely bare prairie, are now completely sheltered in magnificent groves of Manitoba maples, poplars, cottonwoods, and other trees.

Honey.—Through this industry, although yet not a very large one, there are many Manitoba farmers who have brought it to a very successful stage. One farmer had half a ton of beautiful pure alfalfa honey from thirty hives last year.

S. Robinson, who threshed 3,000 bushels of wheat from 100 acres; J. Campbell was a good second, his fields yielding him 28 bushels, but W. Gamey's efforts met with greater success than either, as he had 35 bushels per acre. R. Hooper, however, headed the quartette by getting 40 bushels per acre. Oats in the District yielded 40 to 75 bushels per acre; barley 30 to 40 bushels.

An illustration of the great fertility of Manitoba soil is given by the crop gathered on John Wishart's farm near Portage la Prairie. Wheat grown on land, which was broken 44 years ago, threshed out 45 bushels per acre, while the average wheat yield of the district was about 35 bushels per acre.

Sugar beets weighing 12 pounds, and turnips weighing 14 pounds, were grown by a Portage la Prairie farmer last season. From a quarter acre, 5 tons of beets were harvested.

While the majority of wheat fields in the Province show fair yields, some remarkably large ones are noted on small plots of land. A farmer at Oakville threshed 900 bushels from 18 acres, while one at Morris had an average of 50 bushels per acre, and a small patch at Selkirk, that had been under potatoes for some years, gave 79 bushels per acre.

Thirty bushels of wheat per acre with a total yield of 13,000, was what gave J. E. Beliveau, of Paradise Hill, the opportunity to increase his bank account.

Up in the Dauphin country, where it is said there has never been a crop failure, and the first settler went in there about thirty years ago, yields of wheat have been reported of from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. The general average was 30 bushels. Oats in that part produced from 60 to 90 bushels per acre. Barley was a highly profitable crop.

William Buchanan, writing of his experience, and of the district, says there is an abundance of pasture, plenty of wild hay and as a sure grain growing district, it cannot be excelled. In 1917, he had 65 acres of wheat that averaged 52½ bushels to the acre, for which he received \$2.11 per bushel amounting over \$110.00 for each acre. His whole crop averaged 37½ bushels to the acre. Starting in a poor man, he now has 2 sections of land, 30 horses, 150 head of cattle, 2 tractors and a threshing outfit, and estimates he could retire with a bank account of \$150,000.00, accumulated in farming in the Dauphin District in 25 years.



Manitoba Farmers Tell of Their Individual Grain Yields

Jefferson Caverly, Bowsman River, Manitoba, says he has been farming in the Swan River Valley for eighteen years and has never had a crop failure.

M. A. Kerman, Ste. Anne, Manitoba, is evidently near enough to Winnipeg to enter largely into dairying. He has 100 head of fine dairy stock and speaks of that district as being an ideal one for dairy farming. Besides dairying, he has 250 acres of land under cultivation bearing a crop of 40 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Frank Gestrow, Ste. Anne, Manitoba, had a team of oxen twelve years ago as his only possession, but now owns two sections of land, 75 milch cows and 75 head of stock ready for market. He had 4 cars of wheat in the fall of 1918. He says the winters are somewhat cold but clear, sunny, healthful and invigorating.

Another Ste. Anne farmer is H. R. Beaver. He started farming in that district four years ago and at the time of writing, August 8th, 1918, he had under crop 150 acres of rye that promised to yield 35 bushels to the acre, 50 acres flax yielding 15 bushels to the acre, 200 acres barley that would yield 36 bushels to the acre, and 150 acres of oats which would yield from 80 to 100 bushels to the acre. He keeps about 200 head of shorthorns, 150 sheep, 25 hogs and 15 horses, and does most of his work with light tractors. A poor man four years ago, the above is his record now.

G. T. Pangborn, is one of the representative farmers of the Virdon district. He went to that district in 1892 accompanied by his wife. For one year they hired out and saved \$100.00. Then they rented a farm on the crop share plan for a year, at the end of which time seeing a farm of 160 acres that could be bought on easy terms, the bargain was soon completed and now he owns outright 640 acres, all a black loam soil, water in the house and in new barn, and two wells outside. Every year his crops average \$35.00 per acre.

D. E. McLeod, Goodlands, Manitoba, in speaking of the success which he has had says a man using ordinary business methods, coupled with common sense, can do well in that district at farming. He farms 640 acres of land, cultivating about 520. In four years occupation, he sold over \$25,000.00 worth of grain and stock. He carries on mixed farming.

Crops Have not Failed in Thirty-one Years.—"This is a splendid section for mixed farming, being well-watered, with plenty of natural hay. It is also away above the average as a grain-growing district. I came in 1887. In thirty-one years I have never had a crop failure. I now own 640 acres of land, all necessary machinery and horses, and a considerable number of cattle and other farm stock. We have changed our way of travelling from the old lumber wagon to an up-to-date automobile." Archie Esplen, Dauphin, Manitoba

The Manitoba Agricultural College not only carries on experimental work, but devotes a considerable area to growing grains commercially. The yields in 1918 were, wheat 40 bushels per acre; oats 110; barley 80 bushels. Potatoes went up to 280 bushels per acre. The advantages that the college has for the farmers of the Province are manifold, and considerable of the progress that has been made by them has been due to the lessons taught by the College experiments.

It would be unfair to devote the entire space of these pages to what had been accomplished by man. The work of women should not be overlooked. A farmer's wife near Minnedosa cut 240 acres of grain in 1918, and followed this by ploughing 20 acres of land for next year's crop.

Threshing from different districts for 1918 indicate good returns, as shown by the following:

Dugald.—Wheat yield from 20 to 50 bushels; oats about 60 on an average; barley 30; flax 10; rye 12. Good samples, mostly No. 1 Northern, some extra.

Elm Creek.—Wheat 22 bushels; oats 50; barley 30. Wheat is No. 1 Northern when not affected by rust, which is noticeable only in soil drifted areas. Oats and barley first class. Wheat generally yielded 5 bushels per acre better than was anticipated when in stock, and oats and barley 10 bushels better than expected.

Crosse Isle.—(Near Winnipeg) Wheat 22 bushels; oats 50; barley 35; rye 18. Sample of wheat good. The crop was better than anticipated.

Homewood.—Wheat 18 bushels; oats 40; barley 30; flax 10; rye 30. Sample good, with the exception of some wheat which was rusted owing to lateness in ripening caused by wind in spring.

Miami.—Wheat running 12 to 44½ bushels per acre, averaging 18 to 20; oats 60; spring rye 20 to 25;

fall rye 12; barley 35. Wheat samples good. A small percentage (5 to 10 per cent) rusted and poor. Other grains for the most part good. The crop results are even better than expected.

Morden.—Wheat 20 bushels per acre; oats 50; grain excellent sample.

Portage la Prairie.—Wheat 20; oats 35; barley 30; rye 22. Sample good. Most wheat graded No. 1 Northern.

Belmont.—Wheat 18 to 20 bushels; oats 40 to 50; barley 30 to 40; flax 12-rye 15. All wheat No. 1 Northern, except a little rusted. Barley exception; ally fine.

Lavenham.—Wheat 20 bushels; oats 30; barley 30; rye 18; all No. 1 Northern.

Binscarth.—Wheat 20 bushels, good colour and good weight per measured bushel.

Isabella.—Wheat 26 bushels; oats 50. 40 per cent wheat cut before frost graded 2 and 3; the other 60 per cent graded 4 and 5.

Langruth.—Wheat 20 bushels; oats about 32; barley 25 to 30; flax about 15; rye about 15. Sample splendid. Nearly all the wheat No. 1.

Minnedosa.—Wheat 20 to 25 bushels; oats 40; barley 25 to 30. Sample is quite varied, some very good, and some frosted.

Shoal Lake.—Wheat 23 bushels; oats 60; barley 40. About 20 per cent of wheat slightly frosted. Oats, especially those that were late, badly frosted.

Birtle.—Outturn of the crop above expectations in yield. Sample holding up well in stocks unthreshed. Flax, where made the main crop, gave good results when early sown, late sowing of little value.

Virden.—From township nine northward crops were good. South, light for want of rain. Wheat in north part, 15 to 25; oats 35; barley 30. South, wheat 3 to 15; oats 10 to 20; barley 5 to 20; flax a poor crop.

Brandon.—In districts to the north as high as 40 bushels of wheat per acre was reported. The weather here for some time before harvest was very unpromising, and considerably loss to what had appeared a likely heavy crop was feared, but crops that then appeared most discouraging yielded up to 20 bushels per acre.

Durban.—Wheat 30 bushels; barley 45 bushels. Sample good.

Gilbert Plains.—Wheat 20 to 25 bushels; barley 30; wheat and oats good sample, barley not as plump as usual.

Grand View.—Wheat 20 bushels; oats 40; barley 20 to 25. Wheat will grade 2 and 3. Oats and barley fair sample.

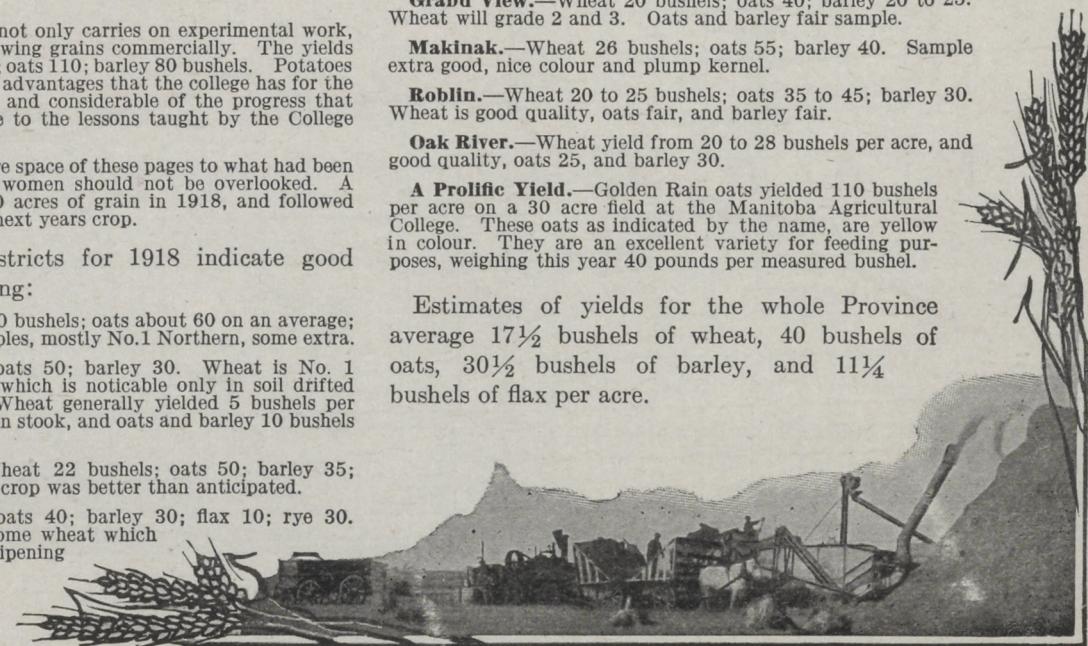
Makinak.—Wheat 26 bushels; oats 55; barley 40. Sample extra good, nice colour and plump kernel.

Roblin.—Wheat 20 to 25 bushels; oats 35 to 45; barley 30. Wheat is good quality, oats fair, and barley fair.

Oak River.—Wheat yield from 20 to 28 bushels per acre, and good quality, oats 25, and barley 30.

A Prolific Yield.—Golden Rain oats yielded 110 bushels per acre on a 30 acre field at the Manitoba Agricultural College. These oats as indicated by the name, are yellow in colour. They are an excellent variety for feeding purposes, weighing this year 40 pounds per measured bushel.

Estimates of yields for the whole Province average 17½ bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of oats, 30½ bushels of barley, and 11¼ bushels of flax per acre.



Canadian Pacific
Canadian National
Grand Trunk Pacific

Dominion Electoral Districts

are shown in Colors

NAMES in Red

Plan of Township	Number of Sections	Number of Townships	Number of Miles Square
31	32	33	36
30	29	28	25
19	20	21	23
18	17	16	15
7	8	9	10
6	5	4	3
			1

NAME
Distflets
are shown in Colors

Cross Lake

H. B. Co.

Pine R.

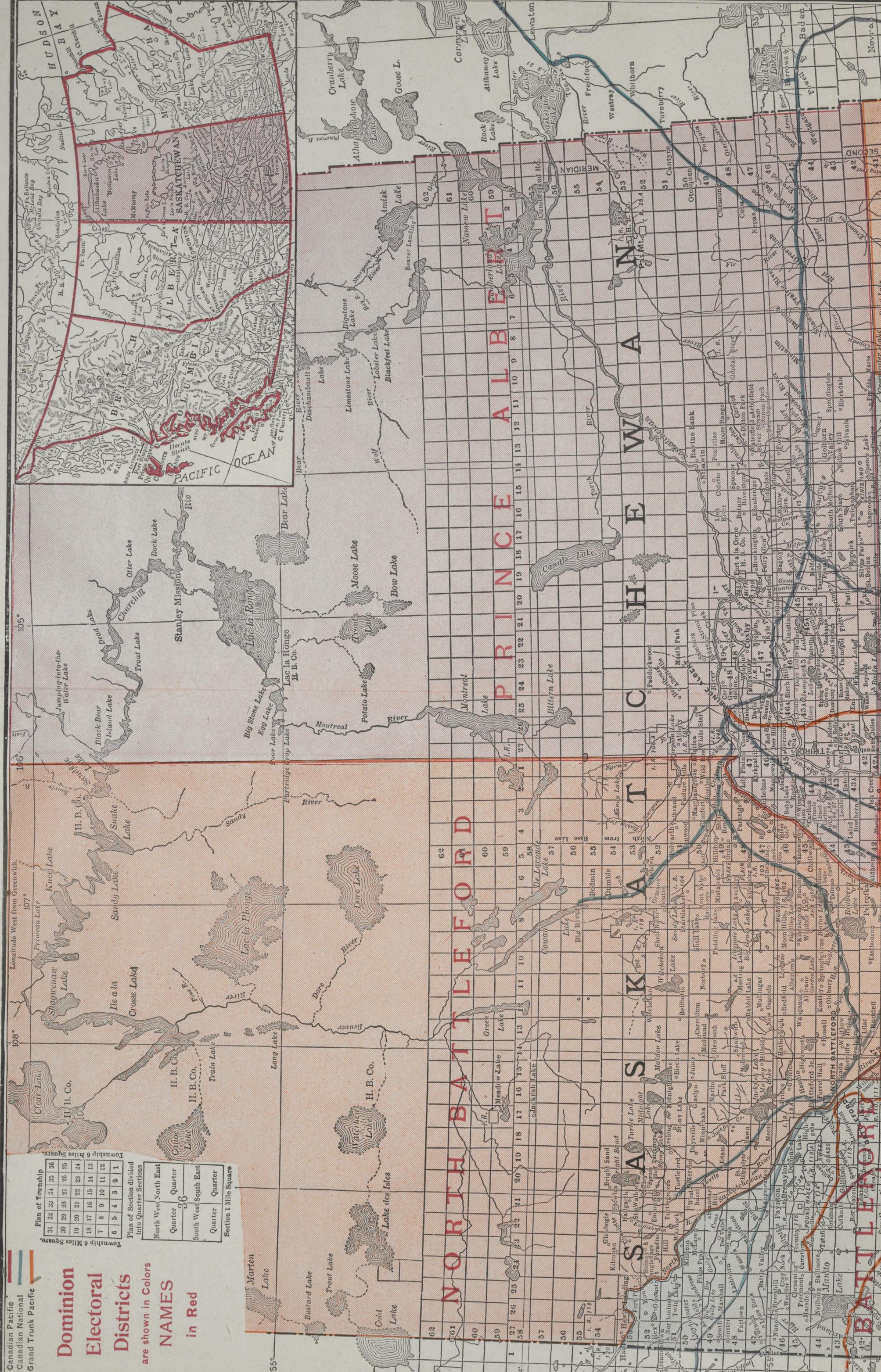
Twin Lake

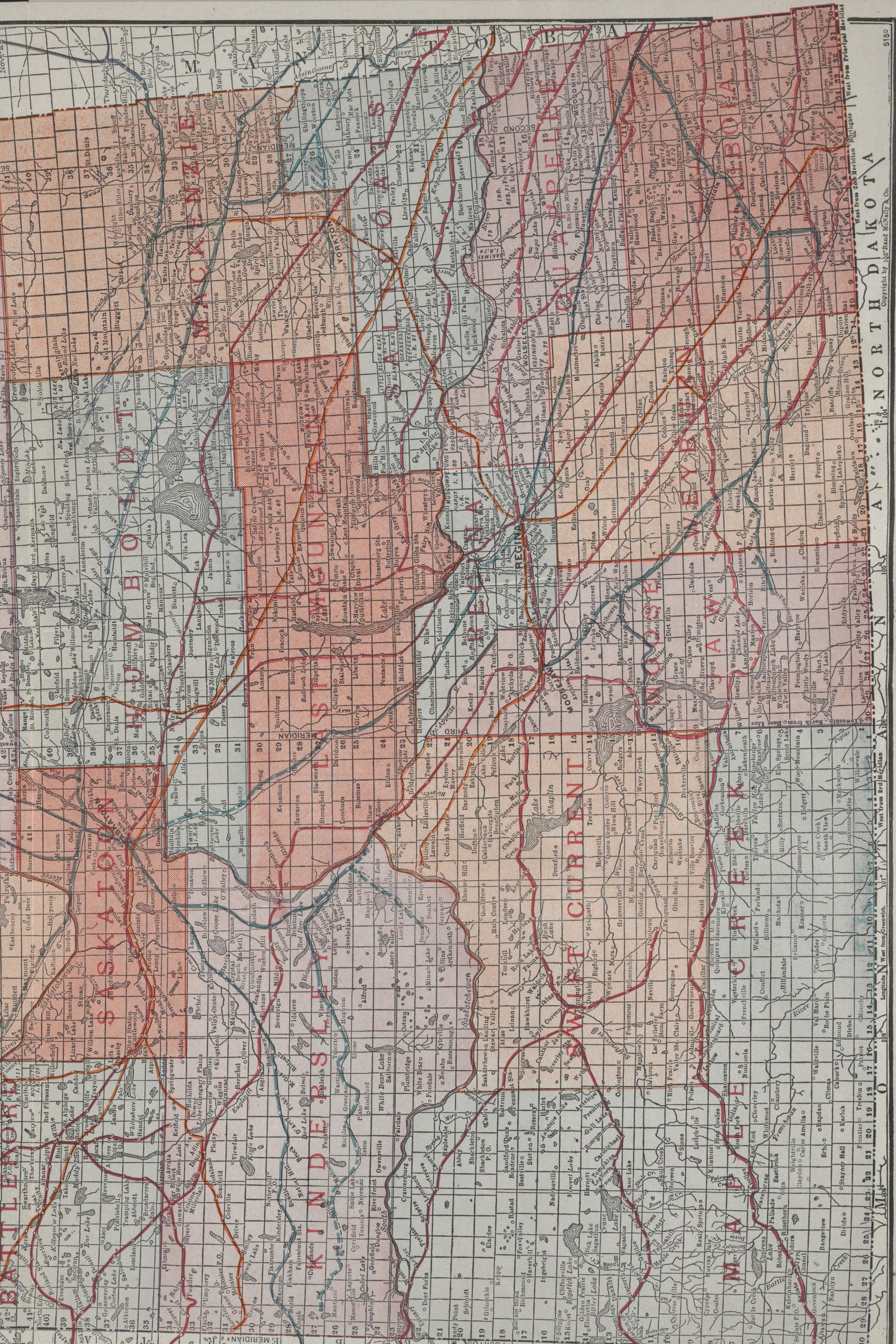
Plan of Township	Lowwenship 6 miles Square.
31	32 33 34 35 36
30	29 28 27 26 25
19	20 21 22 23 24
18	17 16 15 14 13
7	8 9 10 11 12
6	5 4 3 2 1

Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections				
North West, North East	Quarter	Quarter	26	Quarter
South West, South East	Quarter	Quarter	27	Quarter
South West, South East	Quarter	Quarter	28	Quarter

Dominion Electoral Districts

Districts
are shown in Colors
NAMEs
in Red







THE Province of Saskatchewan offers extraordinary agricultural opportunities to the man who has the energy to grasp them. The home-seeker in the province has an object lesson of these opportunities before him, in the comfortable home and good farm buildings, automobiles, and well-fenced, well-stocked, well-equipped and well-cultivated farms of the people who settled there not many years ago, with more determination than money, and whom Saskatchewan has made prosperous. The roads, the rural telephone lines, the schools and churches of a solid farming country are there, too. If the intending settler is industrious and intelligent, he can do as well as those have done whose successes are recounted elsewhere in these pages. If he has farm experience and enough capital to make a good beginning, he should do much better than they have, in the same time, for the incoming settler of the present time naturally enjoys many advantages the settler of the past did not have.

The home-seeker can buy land to-day in the Province at from \$15 to \$40 per acre, that will produce crops worth from \$50 to \$100 an acre. This land is rich black prairie soil, the most productive agricultural land in the world. It is within reasonable distance of railway line, town, elevator, and other market facilities. Many settlers have sold their first crop for more than the total cost of their land.

As to the cost of farming operations, the Saskatchewan Government issues the statement of a farmer showing the cost of production of wheat in 1918, under the high prices paid for labour, twine, threshing, etc., during the past two years, to be \$14.85 per acre. This includes interest on all investments at 8 per cent on land costing \$30 per acre. He realized \$28.28 per acre, or nearly 100 per cent, on a crop that only averaged fourteen bushels per acre. The advantages of farming on the low priced land of Western Canada can readily be seen. Had his crop been a 30-bushel one as in normal years, his percentage of profit would, of course, have been larger.

The prairie grass was waving untouched over Saskatchewan forty years ago, yet, with less than 25 per cent of its land growing wheat, it has produced between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 bushels of the great bread-making cereal.

When the census of 1916 was taken, the population of the Province was 647,835. There has been a considerable increase since. The greater part of this population is in Southeastern Saskatchewan, though other parts of the

Province are well settled. Plenty of land in this district may be bought at from \$15 to \$25 per acre for unimproved prairie, and from \$30 to \$50 per acre for improved farm land. Prices are rising. This part of the Province is prosperous in mixed farming and grain growing and is settled by progressive farmers. It lies between Manitoba on the east and 3d meridian on the west and extends some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has more rainfall than the section lying farther west and less timber than the more northerly parts of the Province.

The northern part of Central Saskatchewan is a country of rolling grasslands with timbered bluffs and spreading plains, and waits for the hundreds of thousands who will in future make homes there. The immense sweep of country is gratifying to the landseeker's eye and suggests the independence that the possession of land gives. Soil and climate are favourable to grain growing and cattle raising. North of township 40

there is unlimited grazing land, on which horses, cattle

and sheep pasture in the open nearly all the year round. Water is plentiful and the timbered bluffs provide shelter needed in cold or stormy weather. This beautiful country will in future produce big harvests, but comparatively few acres have yet felt the plough. Land may be purchased from \$15 an acre upward.

A line drawn across the Province from east to west a little north of Prince Albert divides the undeveloped northerly part from the agricultural southerly part. Northern Saskatchewan possesses considerable natural wealth in the form of minerals, timber, game and fur animals, and fish. It produces annually about \$1,000,000 worth of fur. Its advantages of soil and climate will eventually make it an agricultural country. Its 80,000,000 acres of more or less arable land constitute a great land reserve, which will not be opened up to any extent until the supply of cheap land in the southerly parts of the Province is exhausted.

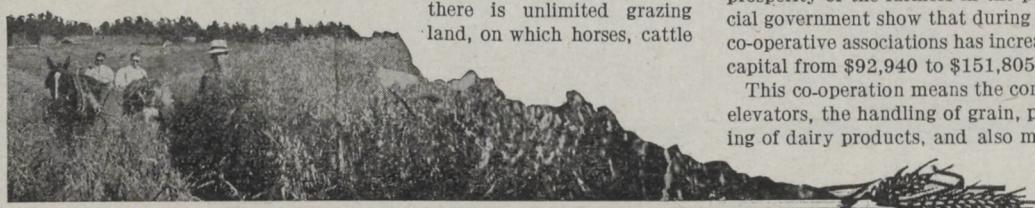
The Province of Saskatchewan stretches from the international boundary on the south to the 60th parallel on the north, a distance of 700 miles. The width of the Province at the southern boundary is 393 miles, in the middle 300 miles, and at the 60th parallel 277 miles. The area of the Province is 251,700 square miles, which is twice that of the United Kingdom and greater than that of Germany. Saskatchewan has an average elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level. Its timber resources have been estimated at fourteen billion feet and its coal at twenty billion tons. It has over 6,000 miles of railway, a greater railway mileage than any province in Canada except Ontario. There are 1,782 grain elevators and 710 stations in the Province and their total capacity is 52,943,000 bushels. It has seven cities: Regina (capital of the Province), 40,000 population; Saskatoon, 22,000; Moosejaw, 20,000; Prince Albert, 4,000; Swift Current, 4,000; North Battleford, 3,500. It has 74 towns, 310 villages, 292 rural municipalities, and 3,921 school districts. The value of Saskatchewan's total production, agricultural and otherwise, in 1918, was over \$400,000,000, the largest per capita in the world.

The number of automobiles owned in a country is usually a fair indication of the prosperity of its people. In Saskatchewan there are about 35,000 motor cars, one-third of the total number in Canada. Saskatchewan has as many automobiles in proportion to population as the United States, one to every twenty-four people.

Co-operation Growing with Prosperity

The growth of the co-operative associations is a measure of the increasing prosperity of the farmers in the province. The official returns of the provincial government show that during the past year the number of shareholders in co-operative associations has increased from 9,444 to 12,495, and the invested capital from \$92,940 to \$151,805.

This co-operation means the construction and operation of a large line of elevators, the handling of grain, purchase and sale of live stock, the marketing of dairy products, and also makes purchase and distributes to members fuel, lumber, machinery and all house and farm requirements.



OPEN UP

FOR

SASKATCHEWAN

MAP

Where Live Stock Range Outside—Summer and Winter



"FILLED AND FATTENED" CONTENTED THEY LIE RESTFULLY ON THE HEAVY MATTRESS OF NATIVE GRASSES—NATURE'S NATURAL ELEMENT FOR ECONOMICAL AND QUALITY PRODUCTION OF BEEF

In addition to being the greatest wheat-producing province in the world, Saskatchewan grows enormous quantities of other grains, and its farmers are turning their attention more and more to mixed farming. Good feed crops, the nutritious prairie grasses and wild pea vine, plenty of water and natural shelter, a favourable climate, high prices, and first-class market facilities have stimulated the growth of the stock and dairy industries.

In the year just past the live stock industry of the Province has made considerable progress, even in the face of the fact that grain prices during the year were the highest on record.

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine in Saskatchewan in December of 1906, 1911, 1916, and 1917.

Year	Milch Horses	Cows	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1906	240,566	112,618	360,236	121,290	123,916
1911	507,400	181,146	452,466	114,216	286,295
1916	841,907	322,185	689,208	124,237	530,727
1917	888,673	354,493	856,687	127,892	573,938

Notwithstanding high prices of all classes of stock, farmers of Western Canada realize that the time is opportune to establish breeding herds or flocks with the intention of making them part of a permanent system of agriculture. Record wool values, the high price of mutton, and the necessity of more sheep as scavengers on the farms, have pointed to farmers the advisability of keeping flocks of the "golden-hoofed sheep." Fork and its products were never higher, and so long as cattle are scarce and grain prices high, no "slump" is to be expected.

The importance of the live stock industry to this Province is shown by the fact that the approximate total value of animals is \$251,632,670.

Cattle.—In 1917 there were shipped 137,375 cattle from Saskatchewan to the Winnipeg stockyards, or twice as many as in the previous year, while nearly four times as many cattle were brought into the Province for finishing as in 1916.

The profit in the production of beef on Saskatchewan's prairies is probably greater than anywhere on the continent (excepting its sister provinces). In the northern area is to be found rich nutritious native prairie grass on which beef may be furnished at only the cost of "seeing the animal occasionally." Chicago buyers, as records elsewhere show, pay a premium for Saskatchewan prairie beef, showing a preference over the animal from the corn States.

The era of high prices has enabled farmers to make the most of the splendid opportunities for the successful raising of live stock afforded by Saskatchewan's prairie lands, and as prospects are considered to be better than ever they were for continued remunerative prices for all kinds of live stock, the further progress of the industry is assured.

The co-operative society marketed 548 cars of livestock at a value of \$1,050,285, as compared with 241 cars at \$323,171 during the year before, while the value of farm produce handled by the associations almost doubled during the year. The aggregate turnover of the associations was \$2,122,832 to \$4,160,262.

More than \$165,000 worth of livestock was distributed among farmers of Saskatchewan during 1918, by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the terms of the Livestock Purchase, and Sales Act of the Province. Under this act the government selects, and purchases cattle and sheep, selling them at cost to farmers on easy terms. More livestock was distributed last year than in any previous year, the total exceeding that of any previous year by about \$125,000.

Finishing Cattle a Paying Proposition.—The finishing of cattle

is proving a very remunerative business to many farmers of the Canadian prairie west. Instances of animals being sold at double their purchase price

after a few months' feeding are not uncommon. A farmer at Senlac, Saskatchewan, recently sold to the military authorities 40 head of cattle for \$5,000, an average price of \$125 a head. These were purchased less than a year ago for \$62 a head, and were fed on bran during the winter, and finished on grass. He has now purchased several head of two-year-old Shorthorn steers on the Winnipeg market, which he hopes to finish with the same success.

Sheep and Wool.—No story of success is more striking than figures. It would be useless repetition to speak of the luxuriant grasses of Saskatchewan, and of the adaptability of the climate to sheep-raising. What has been done, and is being done in this industry, the widespread interest that is taken by farmers in all parts of the Province, makes a lengthy story unnecessary. It may be illustrated by the experience of one farmer. Investing \$10,000 in sheep during a period of three years, beginning about six years ago, he has each year sold at least \$4,000 worth of sheep, and has still 800 on his farm. From wool, sheep, and lambs, he has never made less than 100 per cent net profit yearly, and in some years his profit has reached 125 per cent.

The profit of sheep-raising on farms in Western Canada is well illustrated in the experience of Wallace A. Thomson, of Pense, Saskatchewan. Investing \$400 in 80 ewes, and a ram in 1914, Mr. Thomson has received in the meantime \$3,400 for lambs, sheep, and wool sold, while his flock is at present worth \$4,000.

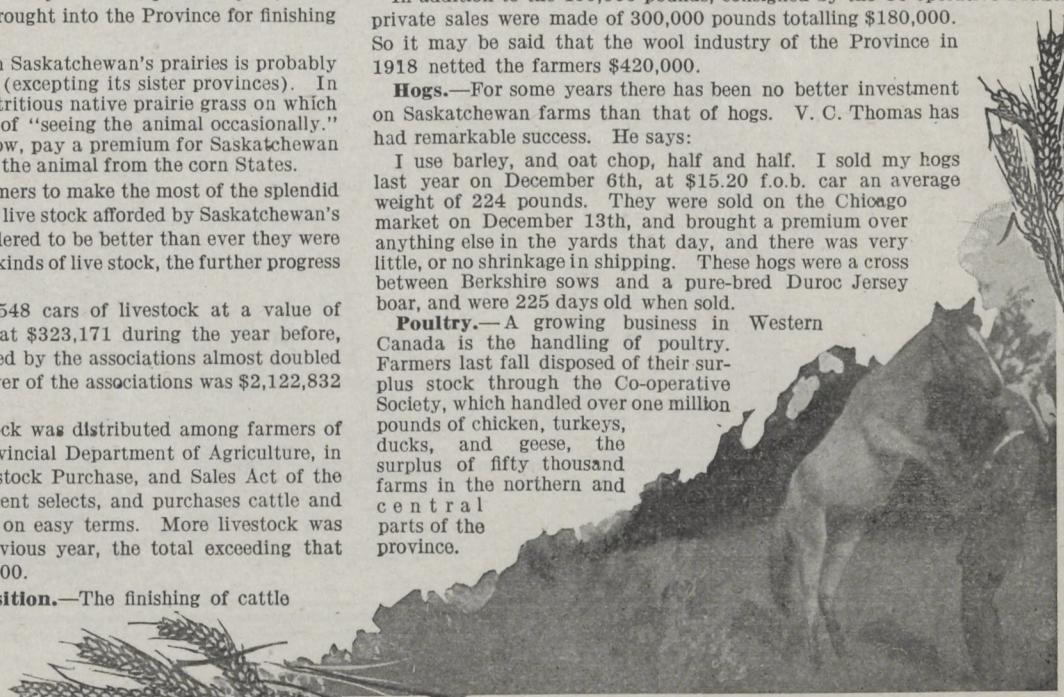
Some 900 Saskatchewan farmers had at least \$240,000 to divide up last autumn for wool shipped, and marketed through the Co-operative Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Seventeen carloads, or approximately 400,000 pounds of wool were received, sorted, graded, and shipped to eastern markets, representing an increase of 175,000 pounds over 1917 total of 223,000 pounds.

In addition to the 400,000 pounds, consigned by the Co-operative Branch, private sales were made of 300,000 pounds totalling \$180,000. So it may be said that the wool industry of the Province in 1918 netted the farmers \$420,000.

Hogs.—For some years there has been no better investment on Saskatchewan farms than that of hogs. V. C. Thomas has had remarkable success. He says:

I use barley, and oat chop, half and half. I sold my hogs last year on December 6th, at \$15.20 f.o.b. car an average weight of 224 pounds. They were sold on the Chicago market on December 13th, and brought a premium over anything else in the yards that day, and there was very little, or no shrinkage in shipping. These hogs were a cross between Berkshire sows and a pure-bred Duroc Jersey boar, and were 225 days old when sold.

Poultry.—A growing business in Western Canada is the handling of poultry. Farmers last fall disposed of their surplus stock through the Co-operative Society, which handled over one million pounds of chicken, turkeys, ducks, and geese, the surplus of fifty thousand farms in the northern and central parts of the province.



You Owe It to Your Future, to Inspect Saskatchewan's Opportunities



MMENSE importance is to be attached to the dairy interests of Saskatchewan. At important points in the Province are established thoroughly equipped creameries; the output of dairy and creamery butter for 1918 was 19,368,668 pounds, worth to the farmer approximately \$6,192,213. To this should be added milk, and cream to the value of \$7,450,000 or a total of \$13,642,000 as against \$8,600,000 in 1917.

The profits in this undertaking are more readily recognized when it is known how cheaply it can be produced. Some districts of the country are more favourably adapted to the industry than others, but there is no section where it is not possible to carry it on with success. Besides the creameries, which supervision, and manned by the best butter makers obtainable, the production from private dairies makes a considerable sum. Their output in 1918 was easily 30 per cent greater than that of 1917.

Since 1907, when the supervision of creameries was taken over by the Government, the industry has grown to an almost incredible extent. In that year there were only four creameries in operation with only 213 patrons; now there are twenty creameries with 7,500 patrons, and, in addition, two cold storage plants actually in operation with two more under construction.

Fruit.—As in other provinces the same conditions exist regarding fruit growing. The large fruits cannot be grown with any degree of success. Wild fruits grow abundantly. Saskatoons, raspberries, strawberries, black currants, gooseberries, wild cherries, high bush and low bush buffalo berries, cranberries, and blueberries furnish fruit in their season. The experimental farm at Indian Head has done good service in testing the various plants, and in distributing those that are found hardy and desirable, and the Forestry Station, also located at Indian Head, through its tree-planting and shelter belt work, has done much to assist the building up of successful small fruit plantations.

Roots.—There is no soil on the continent where the growing of roots is more profitable. The soil, climate, and long days of sunlight assure a rapid healthy growth. Vegetables shown at various exhibitions in the United States have excited wonder and admiration.

One of the beauty spots of Saskatchewan which has scarcely been discovered yet is the forestry farm just out of Sutherland.

The edges of the drive are bordered in spots with California poppies that look as if they were made of sheer yellow silk. Small blue Colorado spruce trees squat among the luxuriant bushes. The lawns are Kentucky blue grass, shorn and clipped until they are as level as a dancing pavilion. The flower garden is the wonder spot of the forestry farm. It includes great patches of bridal wreath, and spots of spiralling frivolous green which the gardener said was baby's breath. Two patches of phlox are so red against their brilliant green leaves that they hurt one's eyes. And against the uproariousness of the atmosphere caused by the color of the phlox, a modest cream and lemon columbine holds up its pretty head.

Interesting Notes

Education.—Schools are sustained by provincial aid and local rates. Except in special cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, the teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the Department of Education. The University, located at Saskatoon, is supported and controlled by the Province, a department of which is a college of agriculture with some of Canada's best educationalists and agricultural specialists on the faculty. Nowhere do the agricultural authorities give greater attention to welfare and education of the farmer than in the newer districts of this Province.

In addition to the University there are seventeen high schools.

Fuel.—There is an abundance of fuel in the wooded areas of the north and central portions of the Province, while the local coal mines and the mines in Alberta perfectly solve the fuel question.

Precipitation.—The annual precipitation since 1910 ranged as follows: 1910, 12.67 inches; 1911, 18.23; 1912, 16.94; 1913, 13.95; 1914, 13.94; 1915, 12.56; 1916, 21.17; 1917, 11.29. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the month of June when mostly needed. Of a total rainfall in 1917 of 11.29 inches, 2.63 inches fell in the month of June.

Saskatchewan's wheat average for ten years was 17.05 bushels, as compared with Kansas 9.60, Minnesota 13.50, North Dakota 11.20, South Dakota 11.80, Nebraska 12.90, Iowa 15.50, and the whole of the United States 13.20.

Saskatchewan Soils.—In reviewing the soils of Saskatchewan examined during a period of twenty years, taking those representing large areas, and selected from districts at considerable distance apart, covering nearly the entire province, Prof. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, says: "It is worthy of remark that the larger number of the soils examined, and more particularly those in the noted wheat growing districts, have been found to be abundantly supplied with humus-forming material and nitrogen. They possess abundant stores of plant food, and are of high fertility."

Land Value Taxation.—Saskatchewan's taxation assessments trend towards the straight land tax. The municipal law does not lend itself to the penalising of a man's thrift by making him pay taxes on his personal property, his herds, his barns or his house. The land alone is assessed at its value, without regard to its improvement. The credit of the municipality is the security on the land itself. The laws are such that no one need lose his land for non-payment of taxes until full and ample notice has been given and a generous period of time allowed to redeem.

What Saskatchewan Farmers Did in 1918

The best evidence one can get of the success that has followed farming in Saskatchewan is that afforded by the farmer himself.

For that reason there are given here a few instances telling of what individual farmers have done. The story might be repeated hundreds of times.

When the appeal for greater production was sounded in the spring of 1917, John Noonan, of Regina cropped 175 acres to wheat and 320 acres to oats. The yield was 21 bushels of wheat per acre and 80 bushels of oats per acre, or a total 5,425 bushels of wheat and 25,600 bushels of oats. The total return was \$30,000.

A farmer near Saskatoon sowed slightly over 200 acres in wheat in 1918. First, the lack of rain retarded growth considerably; then the high winds did some damage, and finally hail caused a total loss of fifty acres. But, remarkable to relate, his crop averaged fifteen bushels to the acre, including the fifty acres completely hailed out. And the most of it went No. 1 Northern.

Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, for the third time won the international sweepstakes trophy at Kansas City, Mo., for the best half bushel of spring wheat, and with it the C. P. R. \$500 cup. The sweepstakes prize in oats went to T. R. Dickerson, of Birtle, and the sweepstakes in barley to Nick Taittinger, Claresholm, Alta. Prizes won by Canada were as follows: Manitoba—8 silver cups, 33 first premiums, 19 seconds, and 19 thirds; Saskatchewan—2 cups, 4 firsts, 5 seconds, 5 thirds; Alberta—1 cup, 2 seconds, 1 third;

Moose Jaw.—The first farmer in the Moose Jaw District to complete threshing had 6,000 bushels of wheat from 200 acres; all graded No. 1 hard and weighing 65 pounds to the bushel. Many other fields in the immediate neighbourhood yielded just as well or better. Six samples of wheat received by the Moose Jaw Board of Trade testify to the high quality of grain grown in this district. All of it graded No. 1, the berries being of uniform size and quality. One sample weighed 68 pounds to the bushel, another 67, another 66, and a fourth 65½, and it is understood that other grains threshed in the district were just as good. James Cline, five miles northwest of Moose Jaw, took 40 bushels per acre off 80 acres summer fallow land; he also had 45 acres on stubble, which yielded an average of 22 bushels; 20 acres planted to barley produced 41 bushels per acre. Charles Brentnall, ten miles northwest of Moose Jaw, had 125 acres of summer fallow which yielded 36½ bushels wheat. Phineas Lowe, five miles north of Moose Jaw, took an average of 35 bushels off 155 acres of summer fallow, which he says was the heaviest wheat ever grown on his farm.

Mrs. Bayne, thirteen miles northeast of Moose Jaw, had 140 acres stubble, which yielded 26 bushels to the acre.

A. G. Bayne's 100 acres of summer fallow yielded 35 bushels to the acre.

B. M. Collins, fifteen miles northeast of Moose Jaw, 85 acres summer fallow, 40 acres stubble, total 125 acres, average 36 bushels to the acre.

Steve Hayes, two miles north of Moose Jaw, 75 acres stubble, yield 25½ bushels to the acre; 105 acres summer fallow yielded 33 bushels to the acre.

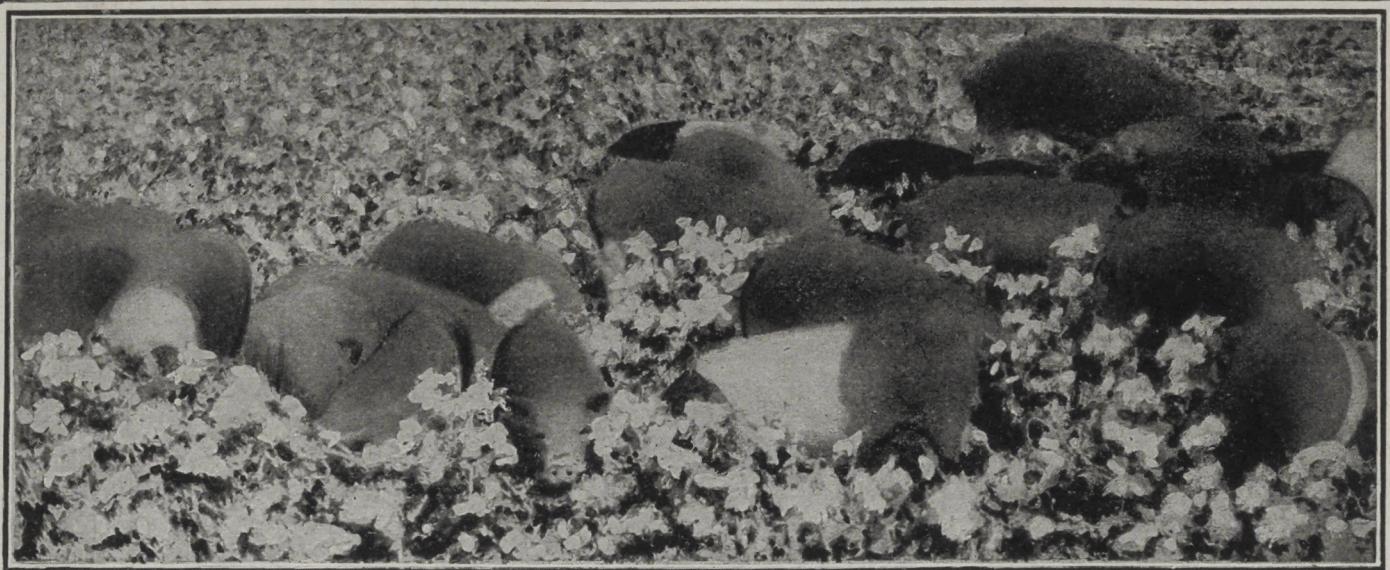
E. S. Patterson, Pasqua, 135 acres summer fallow; yield 32 bushels to the acre.

Belle Plaine.—John Pridmore had 85 acres of summer fallow from which he took 40 bushels wheat per acre, and 40 acres of stubble which yielded an average of 25 bushels.

Tuxford.—Some big wheat crops were reported from this neighbourhood in 1918. R. R. Bruce had 28 bushels per acre from 32½ acres newly broken in 1917. W. J. Mathieson planted 10 acres summer fallow with registered Marquis wheat seed and threshed 45 bushels per acre; he also had 35 bushels per acre from 42 acres sown, and 20 bushels per acre from 40 acres on stubble surface cultivation. E. Mathieson took 38 bushels per acre off 38 acres summer fallow.

Indian Head.—The deeper into their crops the farmers got in their cutting in the Indian Head District, the more they were convinced that there was

going to be a very fine showing when the threshing machines got to work. On some farms instead of being a scant year, it was a record year. One tenant farmer with 370 acres in wheat got 9,000 bushels.



A FIELD OF RAPE—AND IT GROWS ABUNDANTLY IN WESTERN CANADA—PROVIDES AN EXCELLENT RATION FOR HOGS. NOTICE THEIR SLEEK SIDES AND WELL ROUNDED BACKS—BACON AND HAM AND LARD

Glad His Home Was in Saskatchewan.—E. R. Coakwell of Alford says: "To one who has been in here for nine years there is a great deal to say, but I shall state only a few bare facts. I came west in 1909 and found a vast stretch of prairie, uninhabited except for a few shacks, miles apart. To-day I can look out and see comfortable homes in every direction. These have been built upon the strength of the crops—same as my own. Of course, in this part we are devoid of trees, but that affords us a view of five different towns, on an average of ten miles apart.

"It is needless to say that I like the West. To one who has been here, the attraction is strong. The prairie grips you and leads one on to greater expectations. We have, on the whole, been favoured with great crops, fifty bushels of wheat to the acre being what some received. Of course, there are misfortunes, but with a fair amount of rainfall there is not a better yielding ground anywhere.

"Manitoba maples, poplars, willows, and ash grow well, so one can have an attractive home in a short while. Is it necessary to say more? No. Only I am glad to be able to say that my home is here, and I would not exchange for my eastern home under the same circumstances."

Threshed over Sixty Bushels of Wheat per Acre One Year.—"I homesteaded here in 1903 with my brothers; we had only a small farming outfit and a few hundred dollars in cash. I now have a modern brick residence and barn with electric light, 480 acres of choice land, never lost a crop since settling here, and my average of wheat has been about 30 bushels per acre (threshed 60 one year); my average of oats has been 60, and barley 35. I have some 20 horses, 35 head of cattle, and fatten a few hogs yearly. The country is good and I can heartily recommend it, but a man must have some capital now as land is rising in price."—N. Gerrich, Melfort, Saskatchewan.

Splendid Crops in Kuroki District.—"I have been fifteen years in this district. For mixed farming there is no place to compare with it. We have a creamery station here and are getting 48 cents per pound for butter fat at present. The soil is a deep black loam with clay subsoil, grows very rich food for cattle, and when broken up yields splendid crops. Oats run from 75 to 100 bushels to the acre, barley from 40 to 60 bushels, and wheat from 20 to 40 bushels. This country has never been hailed or dried out since I have been here and the farmers are all doing well."—H. E. Walter, Kuroki.

Never Had a Failure.—"I came here from Wisconsin in 1904, locating on 160 acres of homestead land, and now own 960 acres. Last year I had in crop 200 acres of wheat and 200 acres of oats. My wheat yielded 21 bushels to the acre and my oats 45. I have 2 stallions, 17 horses, 27 head of cattle, and 22 hogs, all necessary farm machinery, threshing outfit, tractor for ploughing, and 2 motor cars. My buildings are worth \$5,000, including electric light plant. The country is fine for mixed farming, water fine, and crops abundant. I never had a failure. There are great opportunities for the man of moderate means to get a start. The country is improving wonderfully and modern homes are being built."—Joseph Weber, Cudworth, Saskatchewan.

Advises Americans to Come to Canada.—"I came to Saskatchewan from Ohio in 1909. I now own 580 acres; my buildings are worth \$4,000, and I have all farm machinery needed, including tractor for ploughing, threshing outfit, 1 car, 18 horses, 30 head of cattle, and 50 hogs. Last year I had in crop 175 acres of wheat, 100 acres of oats, and 50 acres of barley. My wheat yielded 25 bushels per acre.

weighed 60 pounds, and graded No. 2. My oats yielded 40 bushels to the acre, weighed 40 pounds, and graded No. 2 C. W. My advice to any one renting high-priced land in the States is to come to Western Canada, get a home of his own, and be independent."—John Wild, St. Benedict, Saskatchewan.

Well Satisfied with the District.—"I came from Kansas in 1903. Since then I have averaged 19 or 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. I am well satisfied with this district. We have good roads and schools and the best phone system to be had anywhere. I think I have done well, as I started with so little. I am sure we have as good land as can be found anywhere."—Walter Worral, Davidson, Saskatchewan.

Living on Easy Street.—"I came here in 1903 with little cash and now own without encumbrance a section of land, and have been practically living on Easy Street for a number of years. We have never had a complete failure in this district and only twice during the fifteen years have we suffered at all from hail."—C. W. Ketcheson, Davidson, Saskatchewan.

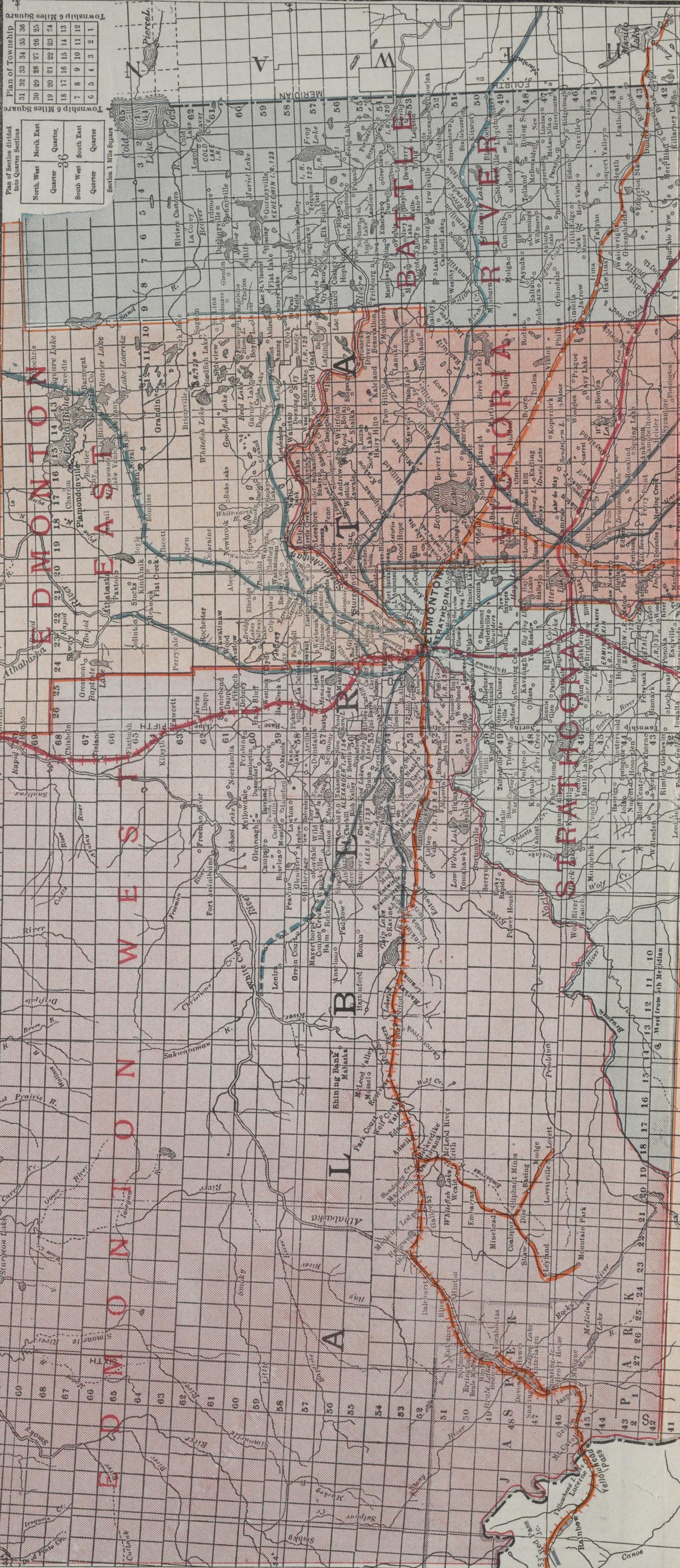
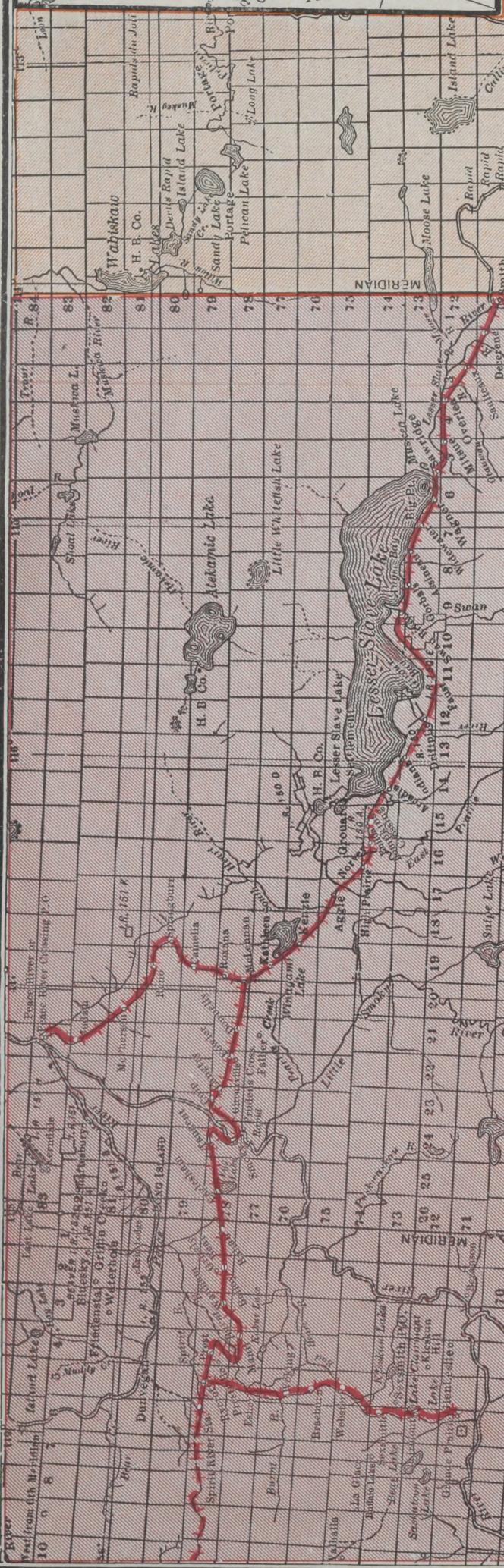
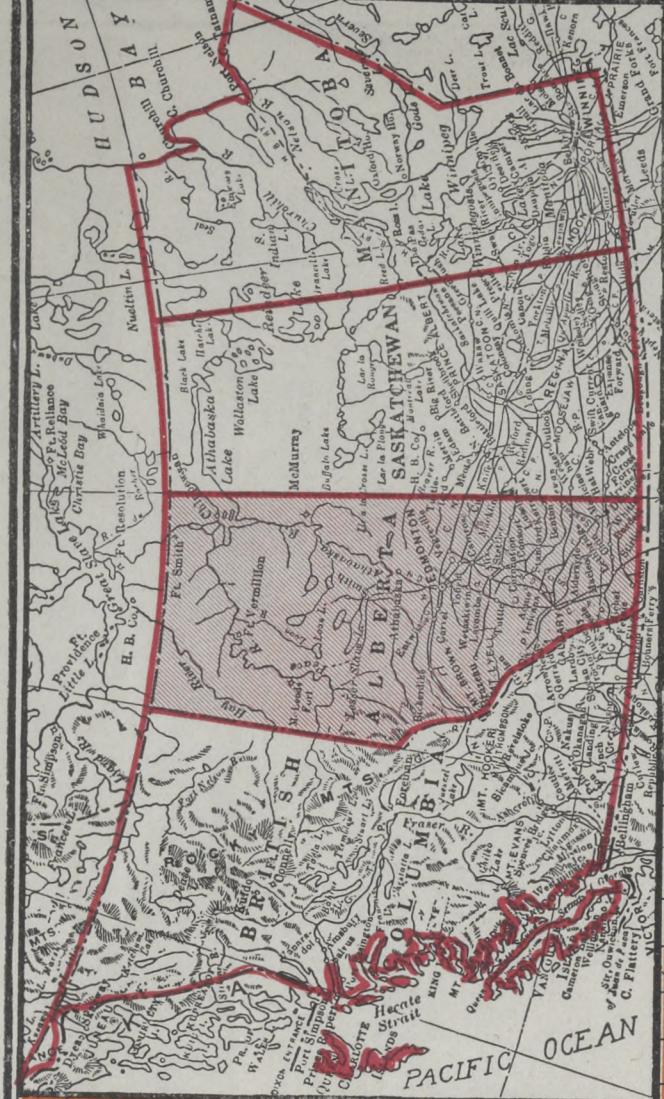
Has Done Well in Estevan District.—"I arrived here in 1905 and now own a section of land. We have a good house, barn, and other buildings, a full equipment of horses and machinery, including a large threshing outfit. Our crops have varied with the seasons, but each season has left me in a better position than before."—J. R. Appleby, Estevan, Saskatchewan.

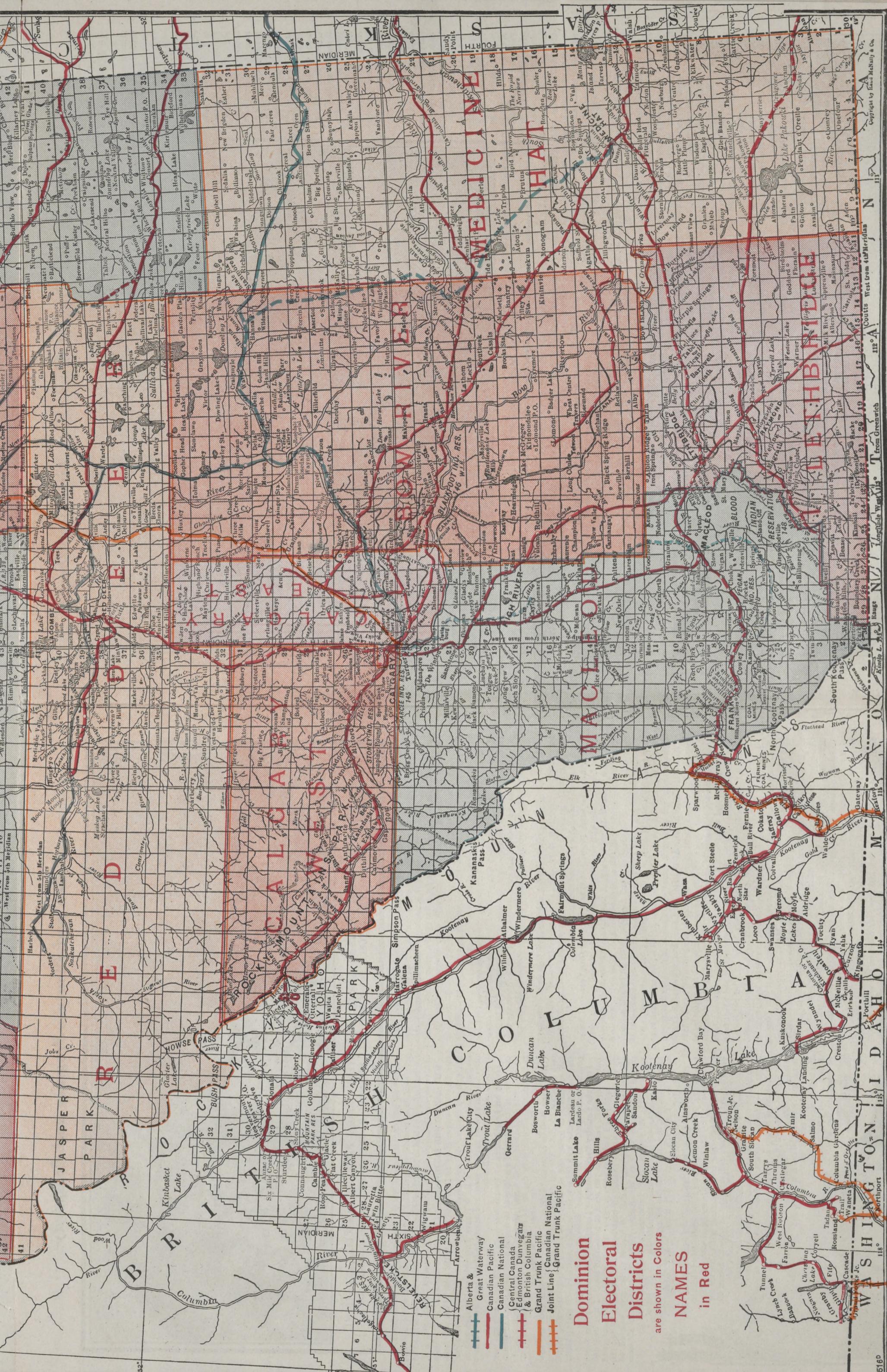
Likes the Country Very Much.—"I came to Western Canada from South Dakota in 1902, locating on 160 acres of homestead land. I now own 640 acres. Last year I had 300 acres in crops: 125 in wheat, 100 in oats, and 75 in barley. My wheat yielded 20 bushels per acre, weighed 63 pounds, and graded No. 2. The oats yielded 50 bushels to the acre, weighed 40 pounds, and graded No. 2 C. W. Barley yielded 35 bushels to the acre and weighed 52 pounds. My buildings are worth \$4,000. I have 15 horses, 80 head of cattle, and 150 hogs, a full set of farm implements, including a tractor for ploughing and breaking and a car. I like the country very much."—A. P. Hessderfer, St. Benedict, Saskatchewan.

Country Has Made Him Wealthy.—"I came here in 1906 from South Dakota. I now own 1,900 acres. My buildings are worth \$8,000. My farm is fully equipped with all necessary machinery, including large threshing outfit, tractor for breaking and ploughing, and two cars. I have 25 horses, 60 head of cattle, and 82 pigs. The country has made me independently wealthy. The climate is ideal for mixed farming and we have plenty of natural grass and very good water."—John Kurtenbach, Cudworth, Saskatchewan.

Record of Success.—"I have lived in this district over twelve years. Never had a failure of crop. I own three-quarter sections, have 9 horses, 30 cows, 20 pigs, and about \$5,000 cash in the bank and an automobile. I have raised fifty bushels of wheat to the acre."—Joseph Thomas, St. Brioux, Saskatchewan.







Dominion Electoral Districts are shown in Colors **NAMEs**

ALBERTA

ALL the wars of history have been followed by eras of great land settlement. After each war vast unused areas have been settled and added to the wealth-producing land of the earth.

The greatest of all wars will inevitably be followed by the greatest impulse on the part of mankind, to open up homes on the land, ever known, but the free land and the cheap land has already been parcelled out and divided up, until there is little left in any available part of the world, except Western Canada. The end of the world's greatest war finds the Canadian West the only land of opportunity left.

On the homeseeker the first impression made by the Province of Alberta is good, and the better he gets acquainted with Alberta, the more he is impressed. Of the provinces of Western Canada, Alberta contains the largest area of vacant land. To the man with capital, Alberta offers land favourably located, close in to population centres, near to markets in well-settled districts, at prices astonishingly low, when the advantage of location, and unequalled fertility of the land are considered.

Alberta's ten-year average of wheat per acre is 22 bushels, and of oats 42 bushels. In 1915 the average yields of these grains were 32.67 and 56.35 bushels, respectively.

Alberta has approximately one hundred and sixty million acres, of which more than one hundred million acres are suitable for crops. At the present time there are only about eight million acres under cultivation.

The Province of Alberta has 253,540 square miles of territory; Great Britain and Ireland 121,377; France 207,220; Germany 208,850; and Austria-Hungary 241,433 square miles and a population of about 580,000. For crop-growing the Alberta climate is ideal, rain generally coming at that time of year when it is most needed, while the absence of hot winds and the prevalence of cool evenings are beneficial to crops and cattle as well as to mankind.

From personal interviews with farmers throughout all portions of the Province many high yields of wheat, oats and barley were reported from the 1918 crop. As a whole it was not as good as expected, but there was a good paying crop nevertheless. Fortunately a large percentage of the farmers have herds of cattle, or other animals, and there was an abundance of feed. The total value of the grain, hay, and root crop for 1918 was in the neighbourhood of \$130,000,000, so it could by no means be taken as an off year, when this amount was divided amongst 68,000 farmers.

In addition to this \$86,000,000 was realized from the sales of animals, dairy, wool, game, and furs, poultry, and horticultural products, as well as \$19,000,000 derived from coal.

The total revenue to Alberta farmers from 1918 operations is estimated to be \$400,000,000, the smaller grain crops being offset by increased activity in livestock, dairying, and wool industries.

Climate

The rainfall of this country, according to meteorological records kept for thirty years at Edmonton, show that the dependable precipitation is approximately twenty inches a year, which comes chiefly in the form of rain in June and July. It is somewhat less in Southern Alberta.

Chinook winds blow across the mountains from the Pacific Ocean and break the winter season sufficiently to prevent long-continued cold spells. Very strong winds are practically unknown.

The four seasons may be classed somewhat as follows: Winter extends from about the first or second week in November to the second week in March. Warm weather nearly always extends until Christmas, but it is safer to count on the first cold period a week or two prior to Christmas. Spring opens up about the middle of March, and weather warm enough to grow grass is not infrequent in February. The frost is generally out of the ground by the third week in March. Summer weather starts early in April, there being a large amount of sunshine during April and May, followed by the rainy season

which extends through June and the greater part of July. Fall sets in about the last of September.

There are, of course, exceptions to the rule. For example, the past three or four years have produced warm weather right up to the New Year, with winters which have had three or four cold snaps of five or six days each; however, these exceptions, which seem almost to have become the rule, should not be taken as a criterion of the northern winters, which are attractive enough without being enhanced by the exceptional seasons.

The above gives a fairly accurate outline of the seasons, and will prove a useful guide when studied in connection with the tables of rainfall and other climatic conditions.

During January, 1919, a farmer near Cluny, Alberta, broke 640 acres of land, and by February 1st had completed discing 200 acres for spring seeding.

Telephones

The Province of Alberta owns and operates its own telephone system with 50,000 wire miles of toll and rural lines, connecting 612 towns, villages, and communities, and 11,000 farmers' homes. In 1917 there were 28,000 subscribers, of which 11,000 were farmers, and in all 590 towns, villages, and communities are connected by a cheap but efficient and excellently managed service.

In 1909 Alberta stood eighth among the provinces of Canada in the matter of railway mileage. Now she stands fifth, and nearly all agricultural communities have railways close at hand, the total railway mileage being approximately 5,000.

Increasing demands for Western land

In the early months of 1919 there was a demand for farm lands in Western Canada, the greatest that has ever been in the history of the country. This, despite the fact that farm lands have increased in price, as the value of the farm product has increased and the virility and productive value of Western Canada farm lands has come more and more into evidence. Farming there is no longer an experiment. Good crops can be grown in all localities, some probably a little more favorable than others, but on the whole a good—more than good—general average. Land elsewhere on the continent is used for the developing of \$120 steers, \$35 hogs, \$2.20 wheat and 85 cent oats, and its price is anywhere from \$150 to \$300 an acre. Western Canada land sells at from \$20 to \$40 an acre, and the farmer cultivating it gets \$125 for his steer, \$35 for his hog, \$2.20 for his wheat, and 85 cents for his oats. And he can grow corn, too, but Western Canada is saying no more about it than North Dakota did 15 years ago, when it was an experiment there, and see what North Dakota is doing today. The prediction is that in less than a decade corn will be grown successfully in all parts of Western Canada. It is therefore easy to account for the increased demand for Western Canada lands. The war is ended, and the food that the American and Canadian farmer sent across to the soldier, holding up his strength and maintaining his vitality, won the war. No! it was just a factor in winning it, as was the soldier of Italy, of France, of Belgium, of Great Britain, of Canada and of the United States. An important factor nevertheless. People generally have begun to realize what food means, means to everybody—and it is grown on the farm. So people today want farm lands, and they want those that are good. The great wide, open stretches of wonderfully productive soil of Western Canada is the chief attraction of the land seekers of today, and it will be so to-morrow, and of all days until these vacant, inviting acres are brought into fruition by the hand of man, and the multiplied effort of steam and gasoline power, to the influence and operation of which these lands present such a splendid opportunity.

An extract from a local paper says: "The movement of farm lands is opening up well this season and there is every indication that a large area of prairie property will be turned over during the months intervening before seed time.

The price received for farm lands in each instance is considered as good particularly for unimproved raw prairie, and shows a considerable improvement on prices for similar properties sold during the years of the war."

OPEN UP
FOR
ALBERTA
MAP

Energy, Ambition and Capital Mark Your Limit in Alberta

IN 1907, Mr. T. G. Flynn began farming in Alberta, not overburdened with the world's goods. After riding more than 60 miles across country, he settled near Czar, on the Canadian Pacific line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. He built himself a log hut and a sod barn, and with two Indian ponies broke about 15 acres during his first season. He put up sufficient hay for his two ponies and two cows, which he had secured as wages for work done for neighbours. In the following spring he procured seed and planted his land with wheat and also broke another 15 acres. Eleven years have elapsed since then. Mr. Flynn has experienced good and bad seasons, but he has steadily prospered. To-day he is farming 640 acres, 400 acres of which are under cultivation. His receipts from grain alone last season approached very nearly to the \$10,000 mark. His log cabin has given place to a modern bungalow, with eleven rooms, lighted by its own power plant, and supplied with an individual water unit. In place of a sod barn he has put up an up-to-date stock barn which has cost approximately \$2,000 to erect. A windmill and power house occupy the site behind his old log cabin. Mixed farming has made him prosperous.

The success of Mr. Flynn is not extraordinary. It is just a fair example of what can be accomplished on Alberta's fertile lands by one who is determined to succeed. "Is it possible to duplicate Mr. Flynn's success now?" may be asked. The answer is "Yes." Compared with 11 years ago conditions are, if anything, more favourable to success than they were then. For all his produce the farmer is now receiving prices which at that time were undreamed of. Improved roads and closer proximity to railways enable him to place his produce on the market with considerably less expense and trouble than was the case a decade ago. Social conditions have also greatly improved during the last 10 years.

Ludwig Pederson, near Round Hill, reports having 107 bushels of oats to the acre.

At Vermillion Experimental Farm in 1918, Marquis wheat yielded 69 bushels to the acre; oats 81 to 155 bushels per acre, and barley 61 to 96 bushels.

What a combination of good seed, fertile soil, plenty of moisture and right climate can do was shown by a sample of wheat brought into Edmonton from about twenty miles north-east of that city. It was four feet long, was sown on May 9, and cut on July 15, and therefore made a growth of 48 inches in 67 days. The yield was 30 bushels per acre.

Some fine samples of rye also were brought into Edmonton from a field lying about eighteen miles north-west. It was sown about the middle of July, 1917, and pastured heavily until winter came on, then it was pastured again from May 1, to 20, and the growth shown by the samples took place since the latter date.

The yield was 30 bushels per acre. Mr. McDonnell, the owner of the field, has grown rye for six or seven years and considers it the best friend of the northern stockman.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Threshing proved early crop reports to be wrong. Fields that at one time were considered hardly worth cutting yielded as much as 20 bushels of wheat per acre, and the better fields 30 bushels and more. Invariably, better crop yields were found than anticipated. Heads filled out to an amazing degree under the late summer rains.

What good farming methods

will accomplish on the fertile lands of Southern Alberta, even in a dry year, is illustrated by the crop on a Lethbridge farm. From 225 acres of wheat an average yield of well over 30 bushels of highest quality Marquis wheat, grading No. 1, was obtained, and several acres of summer fallowed land threshed over 50 bushels an acre. One measured acre of summer fallow yielded 55 bushels, and 26 acres of alfalfa produced over 100 tons in two cuttings.

Farmer Receives \$15,000 for His Timothy Crop.—A farmer of the Pincher Creek district of Southern Alberta, received a cheque for \$9,900 for timothy seed grown by him last year, and, in addition, sold his threshed hay for \$5,000. 70 per cent of it graded No. 1, and the handsome price of 10 cents a pound was secured for it.

Farm Lands Sell at Reasonable Prices.—If the sale of farm lands may be considered a factor as indicative of the prosperity of a community—and there is no doubt that it may to a considerable extent—Alberta is enjoying great prosperity at the present time. More land is being bought for farming purposes than in any previous year at this period. Some of the sales run into large figures, and high prices are being paid. At Raymond, near Lethbridge, Alberta, 2,000 acres were sold a few days ago for \$120,000. Near Rosebud, Alberta, several large pieces of land have changed hands at prices ranging from \$50 to \$55 an acre. Likewise in other parts of the Province large and small areas of land, often unbroken, are being taken up at prices which represent a considerable increase over those offering a few years ago.

District Never Had a Crop Failure.

"Delia district, homesteaded in 1909, has reached that point when good buildings are going up on the farms all over the country, and excellent roads lead out from

the town in all directions. Close to the village land is held at from \$50 to \$60 an acre. Farther out first-class land can be bought at from \$25 up. There has never been a crop failure." A. W. Stoddart, Delia, Alberta.

Red Deer, Alta.—Here is what Mr. R. R. Reinhold wrote to a friend: "You may remember that I corresponded with you from Fresno, California, in regard to land. I came to Alberta last May. You told me that Alberta was a good country, and you did not tell half of the good I have seen. I have never in all my life time seen such fine crops, and then they call it a dry summer. What will it look like when there is rain to suit the farmer?"

Well Adapted to Mixed Farming.—"I came to Alberta about nine years ago. I have found it well adapted for mixed farming and ranching. For the past few years the crops have been good." A. C. McPhail, Greenlawn, Alberta.

Has Had Fourteen Good Crops Out of Fifteen.—"When I came here from Washington in 1903, we had no neighbors, but today this locality is well settled, with schools, churches, railway, good roads, and telephone line. I have prospered here. I have had fourteen good crops out of fifteen, and the fifteenth would have been considered a very good one in Washington." P. S. Austin, Ranfurly, Alberta.

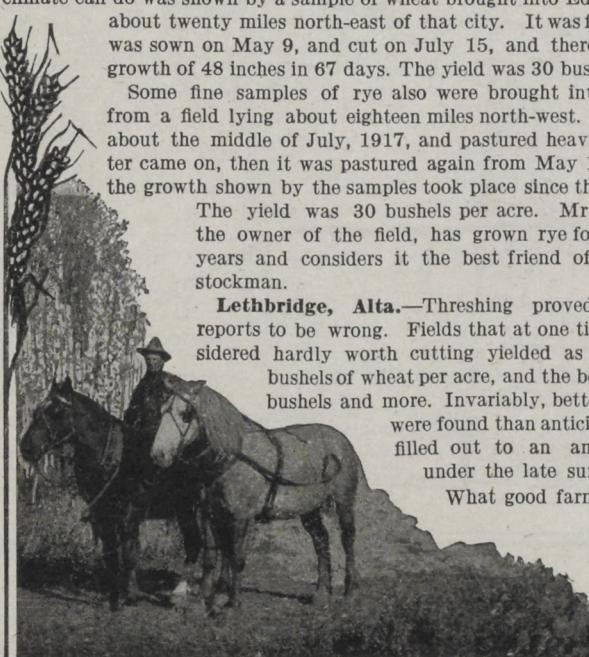
A Restorative Climate.—"We have a district here that will eventually rank as one of the best in Canada for mixed farming. We have a climate that I feel cannot be beaten. Settlers who come here in poor health describe it as the most restorative climate which they have found anywhere. We have plenty of moisture and grains and grasses grow rapidly. Garden truck also grows well here. There is an abundance of wood and coal. J. Layden, Edson, Alberta.

A Vegreville Verdict.—"I came to this district from Iowa 15 years ago without capital. I have now 960 acres of land with suitable buildings, a full equipment of farm machinery, 40 head of horses, 70 head of cattle, and about 40 hogs. During my experience of 15 years here I have had only one failure, when my crop of oats yielded only 20 bushels to the acre. A normal yield here would be 60 bushels, but I have raised 90. Live stock thrive well here. I have been very successful. My land is all paid for, I have a substantial bank account and I have bought Victory Bonds." Julius Telsrow, Vegreville.

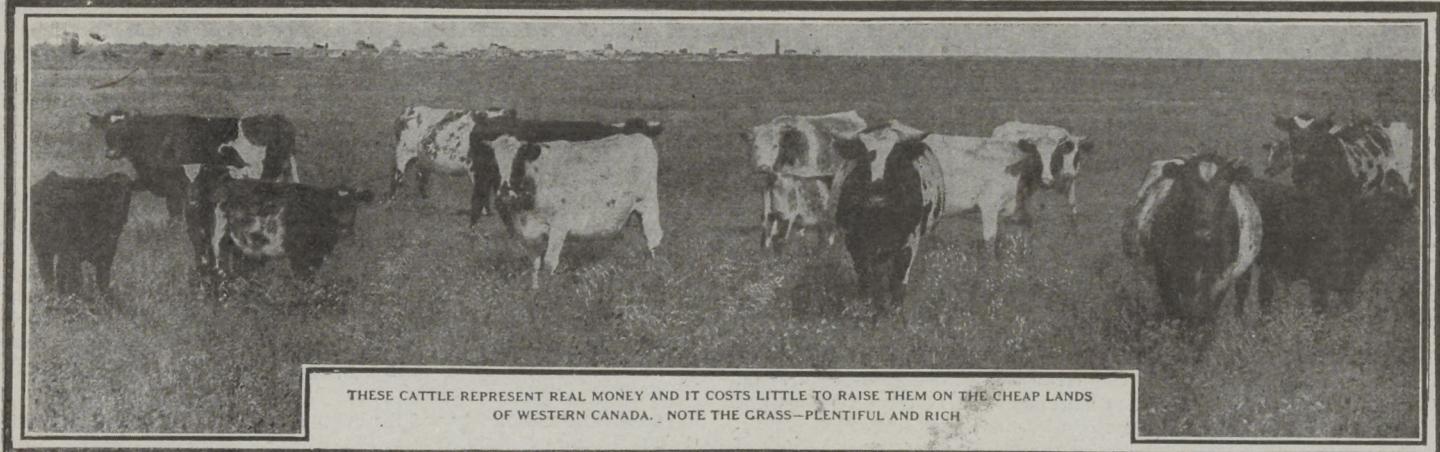
Well Satisfied With the Country.—"I came here from South Dakota five years ago. I am well satisfied with the country. The district is going ahead, and it is a wonderful country for mixed farming." E. A. Wilson, Rossington.



THE PROGRESS OF A FEW YEARS. THE STORY OF ABOVE PICTURE IS ILLUSTRATED IN MANY CASES IN WESTERN CANADA. CONTENTED FARMERS AND HAPPY FAMILIES



A Province of Modern Day, Broad Gauged Farmers with Great Ambitions



No Crop Failures in Eight Years.—"I am farming in the Hanna district I have been here nine years and have been very successful. My best yield of wheat was in 1915, when I had 42 bushels per acre on 200 acres. I have had no crop failure in eight years. I came from Idaho." D. E. Green, Hanna.

A Way to Independence.—Early in 1916 three families, the heads of which had for many years been farming rented land south of the line, moved together to Alberta and took up 160 acres each of irrigable land near Duchess. They were followed in 1917, and early in 1918, by some of their friends, so that at the present time there are nine of them settled on adjoining lands. In 1918 they harvested between them 18,650 bushels of wheat, besides several thousand bushels of oats and flax. From their grain crops most of them realized between \$5,000, and \$10,000 each on the season's working. In addition, they grew sufficient vegetables for their own needs, and sold a surplus, the value of which in many cases will run well into three figures.

Averaged Thirty-two Bushels Wheat Per Acre for Eight Years.—"Over a period of 8 years my wheat has run 19 to 51 bushels per acre with an average of 32 bushels. Many of the farmers in this district are investing heavily in pure bred livestock, being convinced that much of the roughage and growth on summer-fallow can be utilized to good advantage in this way. Like the majority of settlers I started with scarcely any capital. I now own a small herd of pure bred shorthorns, full equipment of horses and machinery, and 640 acres of land for which I have refused an offer of \$60 per acre." S. C. McCully, Delia, Alberta.

Has Had Signal Success.—"I came here from Minnesota in 1907. Since that time I have increased my original holdings to 2,200 acres. I have had signal success and have averaged about 27 bushels of wheat to the acre since I began farming here." Levi K. Crammer, Alliance, Alberta.

A Successful Wheat Grower.—"I came to this district in 1907, and took up a homestead of 160 acres. My present holdings consist of 960 acres all under cultivation. During one season my wheat yielded 46 bushels to the acre and my average yield for the entire period has been about 30 bushels per acre." C. E. McDermott, Alliance, Alberta.

A Good Country to Settle In.—"For 11 years I have farmed in Northern Alberta, and I have found the country well adapted to mixed farming, and grain of all kinds does well. Cattle and horses live out all winter, and keep in good condition." Ole Christianson, Naughton Glen, Alberta.

Record Prices for Cars of Flax.—The honour of having shipped a most valuable car of flax was claimed for Champion, Alberta, when a car from there was sold at Winnipeg for \$5,627.76. This car contained 1,466 bushels.

Frank Farley, of Camrose, says.—"The country surrounding Camrose is what one would call a strictly mixed farming district. The soil is well adapted to growing grasses, which yield very heavy crops, timothy sometimes going four tons to the acre. The pasture from April till November affords ample feed for all kinds of stock, and horses frequently feed out all winter. Wheat, oats, and barley are grown successfully, and average in yield 30, 40, and 50 bushels per acre. In 1917 Marquis wheat turned out 45 bushels to the acre on a good many farms, and several large fields yielded over 100 bushels of oats to the acre. Seeding generally commences about the middle of April, and harvesting begins on an average about the 20th of August. I seeded Prelude wheat on the 26th of April and cut it on the 10th of August and graded the best with a yield of 25 bushels to the acre. The small yield was accounted for from the fact that it was seeded only at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre.

"On a farm of 600 acres at Dried Meat Lake, such tender plants as tomatoes, marrows, cucumbers, and corn ripen every year.

"Dried Meat Lake abounds with several varieties of fish, and in the fall one can get the best water fowl shooting desired. The soil in this district is generally a black loam from 10 to 30 inches deep on clay loam. The land is level to slightly rolling. There are in most parts clumps and patches of willow and poplar. Good water is obtained from drilled wells at from 60 to 100 feet. There are 5 coal mines within 15 miles of Camrose, at which farmers can buy their coal at \$2.00 per ton.

Profitable Farming Even in off Year.—34 out of 36 farmers in the Edmonton district, asked as to their season's operations, pronounced the results of this year's work not only reasonably satisfactory but profitable. Six per cent is small proportion to allow for failures or "grousers," and it may therefore be taken as fairly well established that even in an off year the Edmonton district is safe. Their unanimous verdict was that farming in this district, over a period of five years, was profitable, and all but three declared they did not know of a better country for mixed farming.

Coaldale, Alta.—Wheat yields here showed good results. Mr. Bogarth's crop averaged 27 bushels per acre and Mr. Rawson's ran over 38 bushels per acre. Most of the grain harvested graded No. 1.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—One season's net profit on 100 acres of irrigable land farmed by the Southern Alberta Land Company, was \$6,000. It is claimed that any experienced farmer can operate with equal success on the same area of similar land.

Wheat crops worth \$100 per acre were taken off some irrigated farms in the Lethbridge district in 1918. From two measured acres a farmer threshed 51½ bushels per acre, and the remainder of his crop, which looked equally well, was expected to average well over 40 bushels. Another farmer had 6,500 bushels wheat from 160 acres of irrigated land.

Herbert E. Irwin, of Albion Ridge, had a patch of non-irrigable land which gave a gross return of \$118 per acre last year. It was sown to yellow-blossom clover, which was saved for seed, and yielded six bushels per acre, worth \$118 per bushel. In addition, the hay straw is worth \$10 per acre, making a total of \$118.

Yields of wheat on the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge were 27 bushels to the acre on non-irrigated land; that on irrigated land was 49 bushels per acre. The highest yield on irrigated land was 58 bushels per acre; that on non-irrigated land 31 bushels per acre. It should be stated in fairness that last year was an exceptionally dry one in the Lethbridge district. In Southern Alberta both irrigation and dry farming methods are practiced with success. Under both methods crops are obtained which for yield and quality compare favourably with those grown in any other part of the continent.

Forty Bushels to Acre of No. 1. Wheat.—According to reports received by the Department of Agriculture of Alberta threshing started at a number of places in the first week in September. Good samples and yields, fully justifying recent reports, were reported from most places. In a few localities wheat yielded as high as forty bushels to the acre of No. 1.

Barons, Alta.—In the White Lake district 25 and 30 bushel high crops of wheat were common, and with 18 bushels the lowest summer-fallowed crop reported.

Brooks, Alta.—Fred Mueller and Louis Lendrum had a fine wheat crop on their irrigated farm on the Duchess road north of here. It produced between 35 and 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Education

Alberta has a system of agricultural schools in operation, and likewise has agricultural courses in the high schools.

The school system of the Province of Alberta is acknowledged to be equal to any on the continent. Its management is vested in one of the ministers of the Government. The organisation of school districts is optional with the settlers. Any portion of the Province may be created into a public school district, provided that it does not exceed four miles in length or breadth exclusive of road allowance, and that it contains four actual residents liable to assessment, and eight children between the ages of five and sixteen, inclusive.

At the end of 1916 there were established 2,730 schools and thirty-two consolidated school districts, with a total enrollment of pupils of 99,201. There are now two provincial normal schools at Calgary and Camrose, respectively, and the Alberta University at Edmonton contains over 500 students.

Fruit.—The question is often asked can fruit be successfully grown. The time and trouble necessary in the growing of apples, peaches and pears is so great that the same attention paid to the cultivation of the land for cereal crops, for which it (and the climate) are specially adapted, would pay manifold greater. There are odd cases where some varieties of apples are grown, but these cases are few, and are carried on at considerable expense by someone who may take a liking to that kind of thing as a matter of recreation. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, and all small fruits grow in abundance, both wild and cultivated. The latter requires very little care and wonderful yields are reported. The flavour is equal to those grown anywhere.



A Climate Pleasant to Man—Beneficial to Beast—Essential to Grain

Important Information

Western Canada's Climate.—One of the first questions asked by the home-seeker concerns the climate. There has been a general impression which has been fostered by romance and a popular opinion that has little foundation in fact, that the climate of Western Canada is so rigorous as to be a disadvantage to the country. As a matter of fact, the climate of the three provinces constitutes one of their greatest attractions. Anyone who will take the trouble to glance at a map of the world will observe that Western Canada lies in the same latitude as the virile white races of Europe, and there can be no question that the climate of the northern temperate latitude is more favourable to the development of healthy white races than are the more southern climes. The same may be said of the production of the cereals and food products required for the sustenance of white races, and nowhere are they produced so successfully as in these Canadian provinces. If the climate were not exceptionally favourable to farm operations, such yields as have been established in this territory for a period of years would be impossible. It is not denied that at times and places there is severe weather, although there is considerable difference in localities. Alberta and the southwestern portions of Saskatchewan have shorter winters, less snowfall and usually milder temperature than the more northern and eastern districts. This is due to the Chinook winds—warm, southwesterly breezes which come up through the passes in the Rocky Mountains, and have a wonderfully modifying effect on the temperature. Throughout the rest of these provinces a heavier snowfall prevails, and the winter is longer, but by no means unbearable, or, for the most part, even unpleasant. The sky is almost always bright and cloudless, and the dry pure air makes the cold more bearable than a temperature many degrees higher in damp climates. The winter months are from December to March inclusive, although, particularly in the Chinook regions, there are numerous warm spells during this period.

School System.—The school system of these provinces is acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any on the continent. One-eighteenth part of the whole of Western Canada, or two sections in every township, is set aside as a school grant for the maintenance of public schools. This provides a very large fund which makes possible an adequate and advanced school system at small cost to the home-maker.

The local management of school affairs is in the hands of trustees, elected by the settlers. Wherever there are sufficient children to justify a school district, one is established. Children in any school district are seldom more than two and one-half miles from school.

The cost to the settler of maintaining a school is comparatively small, owing to the liberal government assistance and the fact that all privately owned lands, whether occupied or not, must bear their share of the charge. Each teacher employed must have a certificate of a recognized standard of education, and a thorough system of government inspection is maintained.

Agricultural Education.—The people of these provinces are fully alive to the importance of the most advanced agricultural education. Each Provincial Government maintains a thoroughly up-to-date Department of Agriculture. In Manitoba and Sas-

katchewan, well-equipped agricultural colleges are maintained at Winnipeg and Saskatoon respectively, and to each of these is attached an extensive demonstration farm. In Alberta there are three farm schools, situated at Claresholm, Olds, and Vermillion, in addition to which the Provincial Government conducts demonstrations farms at Medicine Hat, Stoney Plain, and Sedgewick.

The Dominion Government has for many years maintained a chain of well conducted experimental farms in Western Canada. Two of these farms are located in Alberta—one at Lacombe in Central Alberta and the other at Lethbridge in the southern part of the Province. Both are devoted to mixed farming, although that at Lethbridge is operated partly as an irrigated farm and partly under the dry farming system. In Saskatchewan, one of the oldest farms of the system is located at Indian Head while at Rosthern in Central Saskatchewan, and at Scott, further north, there are also experimental stations. In Manitoba the Brandon Farm has long been noted for its thorough experimental work and has been of the greatest possible value to the farmers in that Province.

The Agricultural Society and the Farmers' Institute are flourishing institutions in Western Canada.

Railway Facilities.—Western Canada is very well served by railroads, as the main lines of three transcontinental roads—the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific—all traverse the Prairie Provinces and cover it with a network of branch lines. Naturally in such an immense territory there are still many districts remote from railway connection, but a glance at the map of either Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta

will show what immense strides have been made in supplying the country with railway facilities.

Land for Sale.—You can buy a farm in Western Canada at a price which will insure you a high rate of interest.

This includes the best of grain lands, as well as land perfectly adapted to the dairying and grazing industries. The cost of development is lessened in many sections by such natural advantages as timber and abundant water, and the climate, which reduces to a minimum the cost of caring for stock. If you wish to go into business on an

extensive scale, large tracts can be obtained which combine these advantages, and the prices to be obtained for stock and grain will insure large returns.

The man of small means can purchase a farm on the instalment, and with careful management and industry become the owner of a profitable farm and comfortable home in the course of a few years.

Canada Removes Duty on Tractors and Farm Implements.

Until otherwise ordered there may be admitted free of duty machinery used for agricultural purposes and vehicles (including automobiles) and implements moved by mechanical power when imported on settler's first arrival, and which have been owned by him at least six months before his removal to Canada.

Gas or gasoline tractor engines for farm purposes, valued at not more than fourteen hundred dollars each, as well as parts thereof for repairs, admitted free of duty.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE resources of British Columbia are so varied that they can only be dealt with in the broadest manner in limited space. Instead of being a province noted only as the most westerly of Canada's provinces, snugly lying on the shores of the Pacific, with an interior of mountains and valleys, possessing scenery unapproached in grandeur and variety by any place in the world, the attraction of tourists, the playground of the world, the home of the mountain cougar, goat and sheep, the haunt of the grizzly bear, and rich in its unlimited supply of minerals, of late years it has been the centre of considerable agricultural attractions. Fishing forms an important part of the revenue, while lumbering and mining are devoted a vast amount of money, and the returns are great. The mining industry has been developed to a wonderful degree: in this industry may be counted coal, gold, silver, copper and zinc. As indicated below agriculture is now performing a great part in the development of the province.

The valleys through which wind sinuous rivers, fed from snow-capped mountains, and carrying with them deposits of silt, rich in the properties that give life and growth to a wonderful production of food for man and beast, have been converted into splendid farms. As the passenger, travelling on the railroads that have converted these valleys into arteries of trade from Orient to Occident, looks out upon the scene now, he sees, terracing down from hill-side to plain, field after field, producing added wealth to the treasury of this splendid province, the commercializing taking nothing from, but rather adding to the scenic beauty.

Agriculture is performing a big part in the development of the province, and the many branches make it possible for agriculturists of different tastes to have their wishes fully met.

Fruit Growing

The claims set out by British Columbia fruit growers as to superior texture, colour, flavour—all essential qualities—have been time and again established when the fruit was shown in competition with other countries. It is not only in quality that British Columbia fruit excels, but the quantity that can be grown in a given area is a factor in favour of the Province.

Grand Forks, B.C.—While the apple crop here was below normal, potatoes surpassed all previous records, a total of 68 cars having been shipped out.

Vernon, B. C.—Cash returns for fruit alone brought the producers in Vernon district a sum of \$1,250,000 for 1918 crop, an increase of about 20 per cent over the previous year.

Fruit trade showed remarkable activity throughout the whole Okanagan district in 1918. The output of apples was somewhat smaller than in 1917, but this was more than made up by the increase in shipments of other fruits.

Nelson, B. C.—The fruit output from this district is growing fast, the apple shipments for 1918 having reached a total of 60 carloads, or four times as many as in the previous year, when 14 carloads moved out valued at \$84,000.

Penticton, B. C.—In 1916 peaches filled 35 cars, with 38 in 1917 and 55 in 1918. A grand total of 4,439 tons was shipped last season, of which apples amounted to 2,709, pears to 412, and other softer variety of fruits to 1,318.

A crop return of \$7,195, with an actual net profit of nearly \$5,000 on a nine-acre fruit, and vegetable ranch belonging to Mr. Hilborn is what this Summerland small rancher succeeded in getting in one season.

There are many others in the Okanagan Valley who are making money on five and ten-acre blocks, and demonstrating conclusively the wonderful productiveness of the great dry belt. One man on 10 acres cleared \$3,500; another on 5 acres, without hired help, made \$2,200. These were both fruit lots, but another Summerland man with early vegetables netted over \$2,500 on 5 acres. Stories of \$400 and \$500 an acre from tomatoes are quite common, while occasional plots run much higher.

The tomato crop of the Okanagan averaged from 8 to 20, or more tons to the acre, \$20.00 per ton was paid for tomatoes for canning.

Dairying

The fact that so many of the farmers in the Province are prepared to pay the highest prices for milking strains of cattle is indicative of what is held out for the man who goes into dairying. For this industry the climate is conceded to equal that of Switzerland, and the ease with which feed may be secured gives it an advantage only possessed by few countries.

A new official record of 21,161.8 pounds milk, and 881.84 pounds butter for yearly production in the junior two-year-old division has just been made by the remarkable heifer "Colony Aggie Pietertje."

The sale of 18 Holsteins by Mr. P. Owens, of Salmon Arm, which took place a few weeks ago, realized \$3,595, or an average price of almost \$200.00 each. The highest price was \$510.00 paid for a two-year-old heifer, "Delta Gem A," and the cheapest calf bought \$80.00.

It is not in dairying alone that the cattle industry thrives. Beef cattle mature early, and bring the highest price on the market.

Cattle in British Columbia today are worth \$20,000,000.; in 1913 it was \$6,500,000. Number jumped from 135,700 to 246,131 in same period. British Columbia has 51,000 milch cows compared with 35,500 five years ago.

Poultry.—Those living in the Western Coast States know of the success that follows the raising of poultry. When it is known that British Columbia offers the same advantages for this industry the conditions being similar, they will realize that owing to cheaper feed and lower priced land, there are opportunities in the Province that obtain only in a few places.

The value of poultry and eggs produced in British Columbia during 1917 (the latest figures available), is given as \$2,386,116.

Bee Keeping.—The wonderful growth of wild and cultivated flowers in the Province provide abundant bloom for the keeping of bees, and many farmers make good money. One man in 1918 made \$210 from one hive.

Sheep Raising.—With the splendid prices paid for wool and mutton, sheep raising in all parts of the province is having marked attention.

Grain.—There is a considerable amount of grain grown, but practically all of it is fed to stock. The principal grain production will in future principally come from the Peace River district and from some of the dry farming areas of Central British Columbia.

The average grain yield for the year 1917 was as follows: wheat, 31 bushels, oats, 61 bushels, and barley, 46 bushels per acre.

Hay and Fodder.—Timothy, clover, alfalfa, and other grasses yield abundantly. Very little hay is exported, practically all being fed on the farm. A large quantity of fodder crops is grown, especially in those districts which are principally given over to dairying. Corn is grown in all parts of Southern British Columbia for ensilage purposes, and in some parts of Central British Columbia. Alfalfa gives good returns in all the interior districts of Southern British Columbia, and in many parts of the northern country. As many as four cuttings per year are made in the best districts.

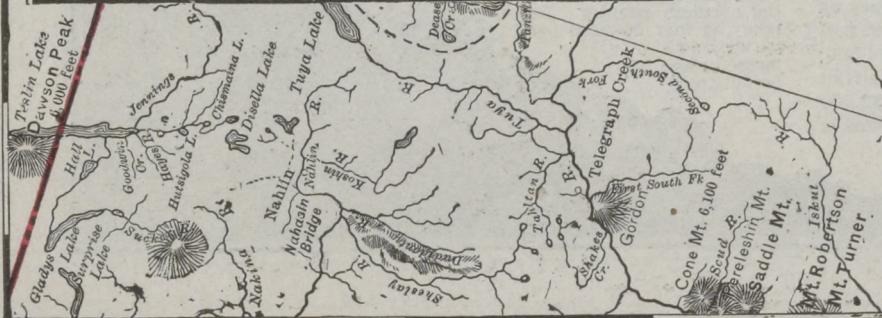
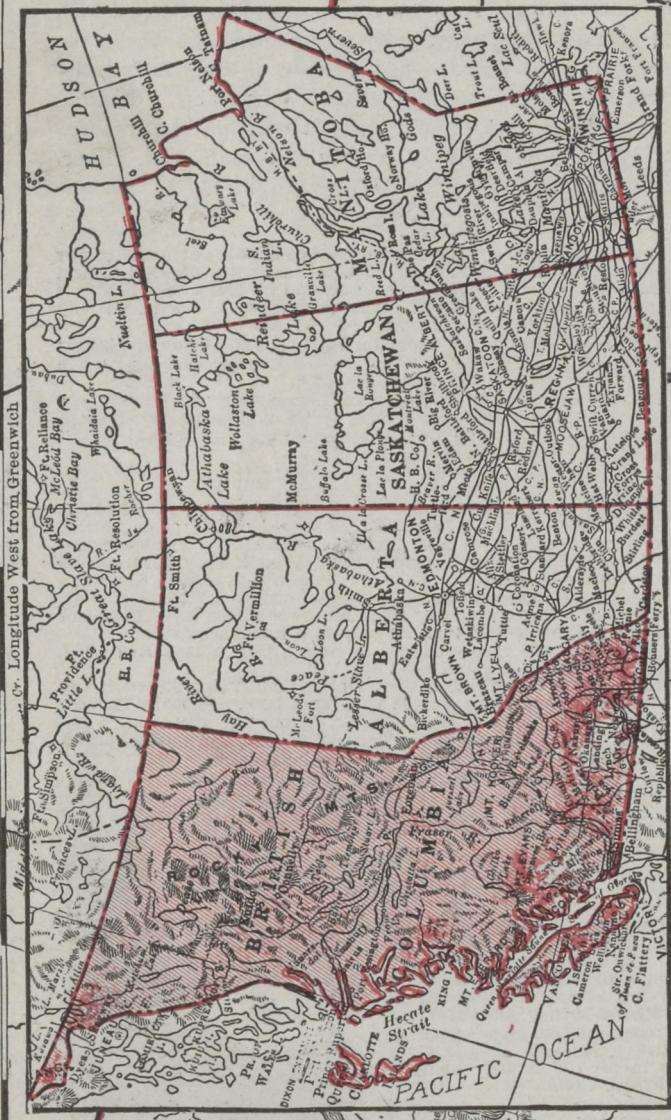


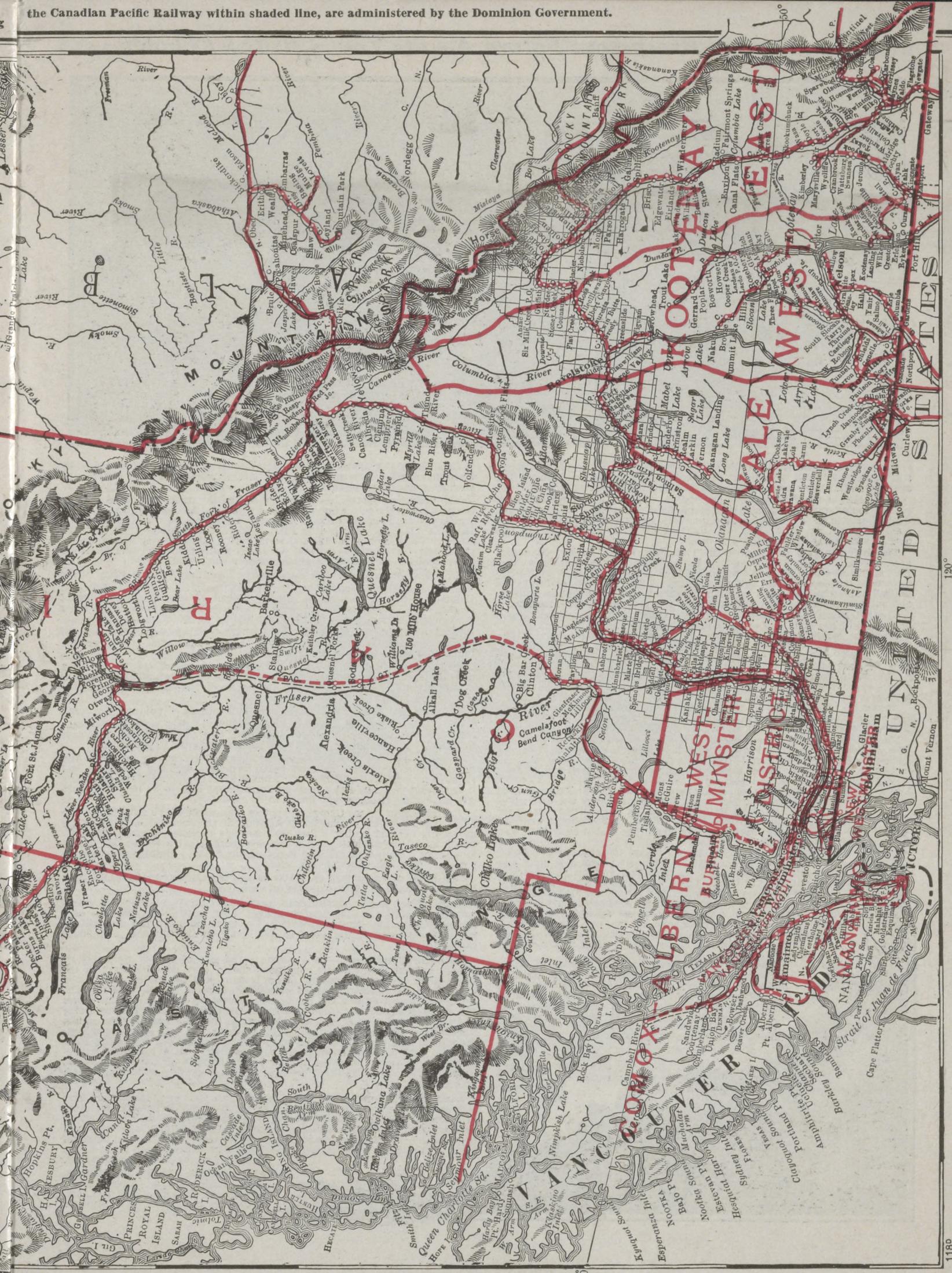
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Dominion Electoral
Districts
AND NAMES IN RED

SCALE
Statute Miles, 60 = 1 Inch.
100
TO 20 30 40 50

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A Restful and Prosperous Future Awaits You in British Columbia



Vancouver Island is essentially adapted for intensive diversified farming, and particularly well suited for dairying, poultry, sheep, and hogs. The average rainfall of the southeastern part is approximately forty inches.

The Delta of the Fraser grows heavy crops of grain, hay, grasses, fodder plants, roots, small fruits, and garden produce. Crops of 100 bushels and over of oats to the acre are common, and hay yields as high as five tons per acre. It is principally a stock and dairying district. The rainfall in this district will average about sixty-five inches.

The Interior Valleys comprise the Thompson Valley, Nicola, Okanagan, and Shuswap, Similkameen, Boundary, Kettle Valley, Slocan, and Arrow Lake, East and West Kootenay, and Columbia Valley districts. Most of the valleys have been developed along fruit growing lines. The climatic conditions are radically different from those obtaining on the Coast. The spring, summer, and autumn months are ideal; winters cold, but plenty of bright sunshine.

Central British Columbia includes that portion of the province North and South of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The type of country may be correctly described as Plateau and Valley lands. In some cases the land is pretty heavily timbered, but for the most part the land is of a small growth of poplar and willow, with here and there open patches of meadow lands, and burnt-off timber.

The soil is extremely rich, and natural vegetation very heavy, consisting mostly of pea-vine, red top, vetch and brome grass. Live stock thrives wonderfully well on this vegetation.

Among the noted valleys are those of the Fraser, Nechako, Bulkley, Skeena, Kitpiox, Kitsumgalum, Lakelse, and at further distances from the line, Stuart River, Salmon River and Blackwater. No irrigation is necessary.

The Grand Trunk Pacific recently completed, runs from the Yellowhead Pass, where it enters the Province to Prince Rupert, the terminus on the Pacific Coast. The Pacific and Great Eastern Railway, now under construction from Vancouver to Prince George will afford another outlet to this great New Garden of Canada, and also serve the districts of Chilcotin, Cariboo, Lillooet and Blackwater, thus connecting up all the valleys with Prince Rupert and Vancouver on the west and Edmonton and the prairies of the east. The Canadian National Railway affords an outlet from Vancouver up the Fraser and Thompson Valleys, and connects with the Grand Trunk Pacific at Rainbow in the Yellowhead Pass, and thence eastward.

Central British Columbia has passed the experimental stage, for it has been proven that the different varieties of grain and vegetables can be grown to perfection and an abundance of good water is available. Lakes and streams which are of frequent occurrence provide many fine varieties of food fish.

Horses, cattle and sheep are raised successfully and it is confidently expected that this newly opened up region stands in a fair way to become the backbone of the province of British Columbia. In the near future, creameries will be established in those portions of the valleys where settlement has taken place.

The Provincial Government has decided to establish land settlement areas close to the line of Railway making it unnecessary for the new settler to travel long distances from the line of Railway in order to secure land at a reasonable figure. Already two areas

have been laid out, one in the Bulkley, and one in the Nechako, and all the land within these areas must be put under cultivation, the amount of such cultivation each year to be determined by the Land Settlement Board of British Columbia.

Good roads and good schools will be established and from time to time the limits increased. Government Agents on the ground will meet settlers and conduct them over the land.

The valleys are not entirely open lands like the prairie provinces. There are comparatively cold winters now and again, yet the temperature does not remain low for a lengthy period; in fact, owing to the absence of strong winds the winter may be described as mild. The rainfall averages from 18 to 24 inches. The summers are fine and warm with a rapid growing season, and as the country becomes cleared and put under cultivation such summer frosts as are found in some districts will be entirely eliminated.

The views of some of the settlers already there may be interesting:

P. H. Neufeld of Vanderhoof cannot say too much for Central British Columbia. On his 15 acres of clearing he had 15 tons of potatoes, 22 of timothy and 15 of oats, and his crop was worth \$1200. Some of the older settlers had 75 bushels of wheat per acre and up to 100 of oats.

F. M. Dockrill of Telkwa has had 40 bushels of wheat per acre and 85 bushels of oats. Timothy went as high as 2½ tons per acre. Cattle are fed four and a half months in the year.

R. M. Burns (Bulkley Valley), has raised good crops of oats, peas, barley and wheat and wintered 100 head of stock. He has grown 80 to 100 bushels of oats per acre. He says, "in the Bulkley we do not understand the meaning of crop failure."

The Fairview Stock Farm raised over 600 bushels of potatoes per acre.

G. Macdonell who has farmed in the Bulkley Valley since 1909 speaks highly of the possibilities for growing grain, hay and vegetables, and says most of the land is light clearing. All small fruits grow to perfection.

W. H. Fairis of Willow River, speaks highly of the country for people run down in health. He has had good prices for butter, eggs and vegetables, and says the land is exceptionally rich. From his first crop of alfalfa he got nearly 4 tons per acre. His letter is so interesting that it is to be regretted space will not permit it being reproduced in its entirety.

Thos. Dodd of Prince George, is another man who writes a most interesting letter. After giving a splendid description of the country, he says he has grown big fall and spring wheat that matures the same season. He says, "Talk about vegetables! One of my neighbors raised a Swede turnip that he sold for 6 cents a pound, and it netted him \$1.25. Rutabagas weigh 25 pounds. Fish and game are plentiful."

Sam Milne of Vanderhoof grew 100 bushels of oats per acre, and took from 10 to 13 pounds of black currants off each bush.

Peace River is the northeastern part of the province. Lack of transportation facilities in the past has kept back settlement, but the near completion of the Dunvegan-British Columbia Railway has brought in many land-seekers during the past few years in the St. John, and Pouce Coupe district.

Climatic Conditions.—In a province the size of British Columbia, it is only natural that climatic conditions should vary considerably. In the Peace River district the growing season is short, and the winters cold, whilst in many of the southern sections almost sub-tropical conditions exist. The Japanese Current crosses the Pacific with a westerly drift, laving the shores of Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands, and the Pacific littoral, thereby giving to these districts a mild and equable climate the year round. The spring, summer, and autumn months are bright, sunny, and with no excess of heat; the winters mild and rainy. The unique climatic conditions enjoyed by these favoured sections have made them very popular from a residential standpoint, people being attracted thither from all parts of the world by the delightful climate, magnificent scenery, and fine sporting attractions which are afforded.

Land Regulations.—Any British subject, a widow or single woman, over eighteen years, who is self-supporting, or an alien who declares his intention of becoming a British subject, may take up pre-emption in British Columbia, except that no subject of a country at war with Great Britain or her allies will be permitted to make homestead entry. Three years' residence and improvements to the value of \$5 an acre and fee of \$10 secures crown grant in fee simple. Aliens must become naturalized.

Pre-emptions, 160, 80, and 40 acres. Crown lands may be bought up to 640 acres at \$5 and at \$10 per acre. For further particulars write Minister of Lands, Victoria, B. C.



PASTURING ON FALL RYE

MODERN FARM BUILDING EQUIPMENT



IN earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no difficulty was experienced by any one who wished to become his own landholder, but rapid increase in population, combined with corresponding rise in the price of land, has changed this. Land, which a generation ago might be had for homesteading, now commands \$100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, if serious in his desire to secure a farm home, to do other than seek where there is fertile land at moderate cost, which may be purchased on terms which make it possible with small capital to become a farm owner in a few years. He will want land where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$15 to \$40 an acre which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is there; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere. It is now universally recognized that farm land values are on the increase; this increase will be greater in Western Canada on account of the present low prices and the productive value.

In Conclusion

If you have read the information contained in the foregoing pages you can no longer question the advantages which these provinces offer to the intending settler. You have here an opportunity to buy land at from \$15 to \$40 per acre, which, according to government statistics, is capable of producing greater average crops than lands in older countries selling at \$100 an acre and upwards. You have an offer of terms, and, to settlers in certain localities, financial assistance such as has never before been made on so generous a scale. You have before you a country where the conveniences of life are already established; a country of churches, schools, railways, and telephones. It is a country of pleasant and healthful climate and of intelligent and sociable citizens; a country in whose development any man may well be proud to have a part. And the development of that country is only in its infancy. Its future possibilities cannot be estimated, even by those who know it best. It is a country that will make great demands upon the rising generation, and that will offer great rewards for industry and intelligence. The man with a family must think

of his children. Does he wish them to follow in the ruts so firmly established in older lands, or will he give them the opportunity of a new country, where there is no limit upon their possible accomplishments, except such as they set themselves?

The Farmer with a Family of Boys.—If you come under this head, the contents of this pamphlet should have your profound consideration. Ask yourself: "Are my present holdings large enough to take care of my boys and the families they will have some day?" "Are the returns from my farm sufficient to enable me to loan the money to buy some of the high-priced land in this vicinity?" The chances are you will have to answer, No. Then you should be on your way to Western Canada as soon as you can get away. By selling your present farm you could buy four or five times as large an acreage for the same or less money—land that would probably give you greater returns per acre than your present holdings, and plenty of room for the boys.

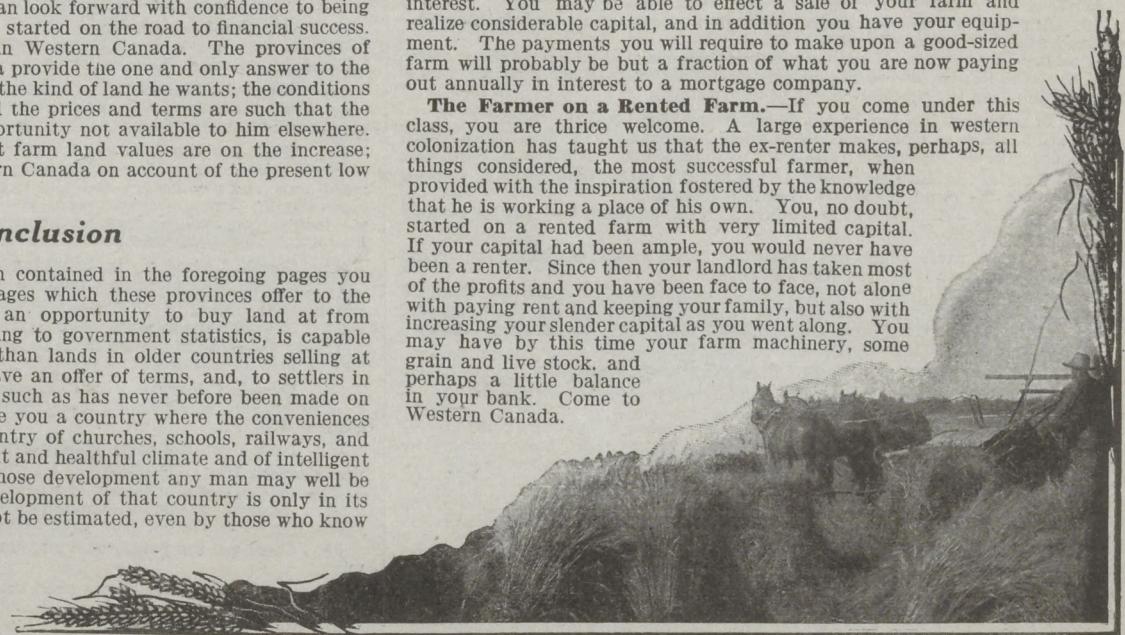
The Farmer with a Mortgaged Farm.—If you come in this class, remarks made above apply equally in your case. Furthermore,

you are possibly tired of paying so large a portion of your net earnings out in interest. You may be able to effect a sale of your farm and realize considerable capital, and in addition you have your equipment. The payments you will require to make upon a good-sized farm will probably be but a fraction of what you are now paying out annually in interest to a mortgage company.

The Farmer on a Rented Farm.—If you come under this class, you are thrice welcome. A large experience in western colonization has taught us that the ex-renter makes, perhaps, all things considered, the most successful farmer, when provided with the inspiration fostered by the knowledge that he is working a place of his own. You, no doubt, started on a rented farm with very limited capital. If your capital had been ample, you would never have been a renter. Since then your landlord has taken most of the profits and you have been face to face, not alone with paying rent and keeping your family, but also with increasing your slender capital as you went along. You may have by this time your farm machinery, some grain and live stock, and perhaps a little balance in your bank. Come to Western Canada.



HE TAKES JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE IN HIS TEAM. IT WOULD CLAIM DISTINCTION IN ANY PRIZE RING.
WESTERN CANADA EXPORTS PURE BRED HORSES TO FRANCE



GENERAL INFORMATION

[PERTINENT QUERIES—EXPLICIT REPLIES]

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to any Government Agent whose name appears on the inside of the front cover of this publication, will secure full particulars.

1. Where are the lands to which reference is made?

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?

The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil.

3. Is it timber or prairie land?

The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially, in the southwest; towards the centre it is parklike with some timber belts in parts.

The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be timbered.

4. Is there sufficient rainfall?

A sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, when most needed.

5. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up, but not gravelled or macadamized. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads and affords good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter.

6. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country and is spoken everywhere.

7. What grains are raised in western Canada?

Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, rye and other small grains, and corn is grown chiefly for silo purposes.

8. How long does it take wheat to mature?

The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which during the growing and ripening season averages 16 hours a day.

9. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

10. Is there plenty of hay available?

In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, bromé, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of bromé have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

11. Do vegetables thrive—and what kinds are grown?

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

12. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

13. Is live stock raising more profitable than grain farming?

The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favourable conditions grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year, is in the best position.

14. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?

150 pounds for each full ticket.

15. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

16. In case settler's family follow him what about railway rates?

On application to Canadian Government Agent, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

17. What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?

Over one year old, they will be valued at a minimum of \$50 per head, and duty will be 25 per cent.

18. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands at a very low cost in certain districts.

19. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

Apply to Secretary Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

20. How is the Country governed?

The Provincial Governments are elected altogether by popular vote and is responsible directly to the people. The laws are similar to those of many in the States, but American settlers all declare they are better observed by the people in Canada. Canada is self-governing just as much as the United States, although it is a part of the British Empire. The Dominion Government makes and administers the laws for the people at large; the Provincial Government of each province makes the administers the local laws.

21. Are the taxes high?

Taxes on occupied lands are very low, running from \$30 per quarter-section up, according to the improvements that have been undertaken by the farmers in that district. Such improvements are road building, schools, telephone lines. There is no tax on farm machinery, farm buildings, and improvements, nor on live stock. All taxes are based on the land itself.

The taxes on farm lands in Western Canada are much lighter than the usual farm tax in the United States. The Government has shown no disposition to increase taxation on farm lands to meet any part of the war expenditure. Taxes could, however, be very greatly increased and still be lower than they are in the United States.

22. Does the Government tax the settler if he lets his cattle run on Government lands? What about line fences?

The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbour, if making use of it, has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself.

23. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel?

Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian west there are localities where building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision that should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

(1.) 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. (2.) 400 roofing poles. (3.) 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. (4.) 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead. The principal districts are within easy reach of fuel; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, at a trifling cost. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel.

24. Is it advisable to go into a new country during the winter months with uncertain weather conditions?

A few years ago, when settlement was sparse, settlers were advised to wait until March or April. Now that so many have friends in Western Canada there need be no hesitation when to start. Lines of railway penetrate most of the settled districts, and no one need go far from neighbours already settled. There is no longer the dread of pioneering, and it is robbed of the romance that once surrounded it. With farm already selected, it is perfectly safe, and to the prospective homeseeker he can get some sort of occupation until early spring, when he will be on the ground ready for it.

25. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as saw mills, flour mills, brick-yards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter. The chances for employment are good as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons from twenty to thirty thousand farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces and the United States to assist in caring for the large crops. The capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Canada.

26. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg who is in a position to offer engagements with well established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from \$25 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months. Summer wages are from \$40 to \$50 per month; winter wages \$15 to \$25, During harvest wages are higher than this.

27. If I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in western Canada before starting on my own account?

Young men and others unacquainted with farm life will find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualification. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be sufficient to justify you in going into farming on your own account.

28. Are there any schools outside the towns?

School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and eight to twelve children varying in the different provinces, between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

29. Are churches numerous?

The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

30. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?

In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet.

31. What are the facilities for storing and marketing grain?

There is good grain elevator accommodation at every station. The government own large elevators and the large grain milling firms have elevators everywhere. There are also track warehouses and loading platforms, where the farmer can load his own wheat direct to the cars and have it shipped in his own account direct to the government terminal elevators.

32. Should I bring my farm implements to Canada?

If they are in serviceable condition and you can make up a carload bring them. You will find it cheaper than buying new implements.

33. Should I try to make up a party of neighbours to settle in one district?

That is a good plan. Such neighbours can co-operate in the use of machinery and in farm operations in such a way as to considerably reduce their expenses.

34. Why is Canadian wheat superior to any other in the world?

It is harder, contains a greater amount of gluten and makes the finest grades of flour.

35. How does the price of Western Canadian wheat compare with that of the Western United States?

The gross value of a bushel of wheat is about the same in Canada as in the United States. However, Canadian wheat averages higher in grade and yields more bushels per acre than in the United States.

36. Can I get temporary accommodation for my family until I get buildings up?

At some places the Government maintains immigration halls, where free temporary accommodation may be had. Where these halls are not available board and lodging can usually be found at reasonable prices in the nearest town.

Much Capital Is Not Absolutely Necessary—Read The Figures

37. How can I get information as to where is the best place to buy?

First decide in your own mind whether you prefer a farm for only grain growing, that is a level open place, where every acre can be cultivated, or whether you prefer a farm suitable for mixed farming, that requires a place where there is some natural shelter in the way of useful clumps of poplar and willow and where there is now a good part of the land open prairie. Some districts are all open level prairie, without any bush, and other districts are known as a "park" country, having open parts of prairie, sheltered amongst clumps of small trees. The Canadian Government has no land for sale and is interested only in procuring farmers to settle on and cultivate the lands now unimproved and owned by the various railway companies, land companies, and private individuals. Lists of lands are available on application.

38. What about the climate?

During a part of the winter the thermometer sometimes registers as low as forty degrees below zero, but the weather is dry and there is usually no wind with extreme weather. In nearly all parts of the Canadian West horses and cattle run out the entire winter without any other shelter than the natural bush. One of the best evidences as to the winter climate would be to read what others say of it. Learn the opinion of those who have enjoyed that bracing dry climate for years and you will be surprised at the number who will say, "I don't mind the cold as much here as I did back home." The summers are fine, with the long days of sunshine and the cool nights. In all, Western Canada can boast of not only a climate well adapted to grain growing and stock raising but one of the most health giving on the continent.

39. Do I have to change my citizenship?

It is not necessary to become a citizen of Canada to own land or to farm it. After a few years residence in the country one can decide himself whether or not he may wish to do so.

40. When does seeding and harvesting commence?

Seeding usually starts from the 1st to the 15th of April, though flax and barley may be seeded much later. Harvesting starts about the third week of August and threshing as soon after as the machines and farmers are ready to begin. Most of the haying is done in the month of July.

41. Is living expensive?

One will find the actual necessities of life about the same price or at a slight advance to what you have been accustomed to. It is doubtful as to whether you would notice any difference in the price of wearing apparel. The high cost of living is due mainly to the high prices for things produced on the farm. Butter, meat, eggs, flour, poultry, milk, vegetables—these are the things which make living dear but they have no terror for the farmer, whose barns and gardens and fields supply all his needs. Indeed, the high cost of living has brought great prosperity to the farmer, because he is selling his produce at higher prices than ever before.

42. What is the best way to get there?

Write your nearest Canadian Government Agent for routes, and settlers' low railway rate certificate good from the Canadian boundary to destination for passengers and freight.

43. What is the average price of farm lands in Western Canada?

Land prices in Western Canada vary according to the distance from towns or railways and also according to the class of the land and the type of farming to which it is adapted. Wild land suitable for mixed farming can be got in good districts from \$10 an acre up; also good wheat land which needs clearing at \$10 an acre up. Partly improved land can be bought from \$15 up to \$25 or \$30, and first-class wheat land from \$15 to \$40 an acre, depending on location and the amount of improvements on the farm.

44. Is the title to land bought and paid for secure?

The registration of titles is known as the "Torrens System." Under this system the Provincial Governments maintain registry offices and handle all transfers and other negotiations regarding land. The ownership of the land, as shown on the title, is guaranteed by the Government and this also makes it an easy matter for a new settler to procure reliable information as to any piece of land.

45. Can I purchase land on time?

There are few sales made where all cash is paid; ordinarily by paying a few dollars per acre down you can get a term of years in which to complete payment.

In order to obtain the lowest possible fares, you should call upon, or communicate with the nearest representative of the Canadian Government, who will be pleased to quote fares and make all arrangements for your trip.

From Pacific Coast States, the route is via Vancouver and Kingsgate.

From Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, via Great Falls and Coutts.

From the Central States, via St. Paul Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, and Portal.

From the Eastern States the route is via Detroit, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Ottawa.

Temperature and Precipitation

The following table shows the average temperature in Southern Alberta each month for the years 1909 to 1915 inclusive:

Lest it be thought that Southern Alberta is not representative of the whole territory, we give also the average temperature at Brandon, Manitoba, for the same period:

Southern Alberta	Brandon	Manitoba
January 12.92	January 9.17	
February 17.99	February 5.17	
March 29.27	March 19.69	
April 41.42	April 39.04	
May 42.10	May 48.68	
June 57.63	June 60.40	
July 60.18	July 64.42	
August 59.18	August 62.16	
September 49.91	September 52.87	
October 40.32	October 41.63	
November 26.52	November 21.29	
December 20.93	December 8.25	
Average		17.34
		17.86

The question of precipitation—of the rainfall and snowfall—is one of first importance to intending settlers. The table below shows the average precipitation in inches at Lethbridge, Alberta, and Brandon, Manitoba, for seven years:

It is important to note that the precipitation comes mainly during the months in which it is of value to growing crops.

Lethbridge	Brandon
1909	16.15
1910	11.89
1911	20.04
1912	21.30
1913	17.38
1914	17.36
1915	17.27
Average	

Some Figures of Cost and Profit

Building Material Prices.—The following table shows the retail prices of building materials for the years of 1914 to 1918, taken from the price lists issued by lumber dealers in Regina which will approximately apply to the three Prairie Provinces. The latest prices show a substantial increase over previous years, and though subject to change without notice, it is thought that no further increase will take place this year.

Dimensions	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
2x2, 2x6, 2x8 (16 feet)	\$27.00	\$27.00	\$27.00	\$36.00	\$41.00
4x4, 6x8 (16 feet)	30.00	30.00	30.00	39.00	48.00
Shiplap (No. 1 pine or spruce)	28.00	28.00	28.00	38.00	45.00
Drop siding (6-inch)	40.00	40.00	40.00	48.00	55.00
Common boards (6-inch No. 1)	28.00	28.00	28.00	36.00	40.00
Flooring (E. G. Fir, No. 3)	45.00	43.00	43.00	48.00	70.00
Ceiling No. 1	43.00	43.00	43.00	46.00	53.00
Ceiling (V. J. 1½x4)	35.00	35.00	35.00	38.00	45.00
Plaster, per ton	17.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	21.00
Lime, per barrel	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.65	3.25
Hair, per bushel35	.35	.35	1.00	1.50
Shingles	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.50
Lath	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00
Paper	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.25

Wages for carpenters range from 50 to 75 cents per hour; bricklayers from 70 to 75 cents per hour; plasterers from 65 to 70 cents; painters 35 to 50 cents.

Capital Required.—There is no fixed amount that can be stated as the capital essential in all cases. Some men have a genius for getting along on small capital, but it may as well be stated that the larger the capital the better. The settler who is taking up unimproved land without a loan should, in addition to railway fares for his family, have sufficient capital to meet the following approximate expenditures:

Inspection trip, fare, say	\$ 50.00
First payment, \$20 land	320.00
Freight carload household goods, say	75.00
Implements	920.00
Four dairy cows	350.00
Four young pigs	40.00
Two dozen hens	20.00
House, about	300.00
Barn, about	200.00
Poultry house, hog pen, cow shed	100.00
	\$2,375.00

This estimate anticipates that the home-maker will bring with him his own horses, harness, seed grain, etc. Of course, the settler who brings his own implements, and his own cows and poultry can materially reduce the above total.

Cost of Improving Land.—Breaking, three inches deep, per acre, \$3 to \$5; harrowing, each operation, per acre, 35 cents; discing, 3 times per acre, \$1.50; seeding, not including seed, per acre, 60 cents; seed, per bushel, market price; fencing, per mile, three wires, \$100 to \$125; hauling grain from nearest station to land, per mile, per bushel, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent; treating grain with bluestone or formalin, per bushel, 3 cents; boring wells, using galvanized casings, per foot, \$2 to \$2.75; boring well, using steel casings, per foot, \$2.25 to \$6; cost of good work horse, \$150 to \$200; cost of milch cow, \$85; cost of sow for breeding, \$20. Coal varies with locality from 50 cents per ton at mine to \$6 per ton delivered at shipping point. A 6-room house, \$700; a stable to accommodate eight horses, \$300; implement shed, \$100; granary for 2,000 bushels, \$100.

implements and Building.—The estimate given is for the implements and machinery for a quarter-section (160 acres) farm. The prices quoted are for new first-class quality implements, and may be reduced considerably by attending sales as are always taking place in every farming community. Better still, the farmer, for a small expenditure in freight, may bring his implements with him. Homemakers locating together frequently co-operate with each other in the use of implements the first year or two:

Wagon and box	\$146.00
Wagon rack	20.00
Walking plough	38.00
Drill	207.00
Harrows	21.00
Disc harrows	70.00
Mower	85.00
Hay rake	57.00
Binder	257.00
	\$920.00

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser; some settlers make their start with the crudest sort of structures, while others erect homes and outbuildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from a couple hundred dollars to \$1,000 and more, and the same may be said of the barn.

Profit per 100 Acres.—The following estimate is regarded as fair by practical men. It shows the cost and profit per acre on a crop of 100 acres of wheat.

Preparing the land for seeding, \$4.00; drilling, 20 cents; harvesting and stoking, 90 cents; threshing and delivering crop of 22.50 bushels per acre (the average yield) at 12 cents per bushel, \$2.70 per acre; entire stock of wheat at \$20 per acre, \$1.60; taxes (land, school, and road), per acre, about 20 cents; the total cost per acre, \$9.60; receipts from sale of 22.50 bushels of wheat at 95 cents per bushel, \$21.37; net profit per acre, \$11.77. Profit on 100 acres, \$1,177.00. A deduction must be made to allow for cost of seed, which varies according to variety.

The above cost was figured when grain was selling at 95 cents per bushel. At time of writing the price of wheat is \$2.21 per bushel, and any additional war cost in preparing the land would be more than repaid by the increased price of all grains.

CANADA WEST

WAHNEAHTA WAND

